

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Thursday, January 26, 1995

No. 34,808

Clinton's Many Words Yield Muddled Message

In Lengthy Speech, President Failed To Give a Clear View of His Vision

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new Bill Clinton, it may have dawned on people an hour or so into the State of the Union speech, has quite a lot in common with the old Bill Clinton.

He is a president who likes to speak, and he chose to speak on just about every major issue in the news, and a good many not-so-major ones. On and on he went, for 82 minutes.

But in so doing, President Clinton may have sacrificed his chance to do what many politicians and presidential scholars say he needed to do above all: Explain to a skeptical public in clear and simple terms the core principles that animate his presidency and where he intends to take the nation.

Mr. Clinton did make clear he was a chastened leader compared with the one who came bounding into the same chamber two years ago with an unapologetically progressive agenda. He proclaimed then, "I want to talk to you about what government can do because I believe government must do more."

On Tuesday night, he made it clear that he had read the election results

from November, admitting that he was "humbled" by his rocky experience in Washington. He devoted much of his speech to centrist themes such as pruning bureaucracy and making welfare recipients go to work.

In important ways, however, the president's speech on Tuesday resembled the one he gave two years ago. This would suggest either that he does not agree with critics, and even some White House aides, who say he needs to be more disciplined and discriminating in choosing what matters most to him, or that he is simply incapable of following the advice.

Both speeches were like thick stews with dozens of ingredients. Two years ago, proposals to expand government's reach with 330 billion in jobs and new regulations were the meat, and the spices were "New Democrat" themes about government needing to become leaner and more efficient.

This year, that was reversed. The

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Rumblings about the speech, Page 3. • Republicans see false conservative, Page 8.



Mr. Rubin, left, conferring with Mr. Greenspan on Monday as they urged Congress to guarantee loans for Mexico.

Greenspan Sends Signal: Higher Rates On the Way

Federal Reserve's Chief Tells Congress He Fears Growth Is Lifting Prices

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In a strong signal that the central bank will raise interest rates when its policy committee meets next week, the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, said Wednesday that he was still worried about short-term inflation affecting the performance of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Greenspan appeared before two congressional committees in a busy day of testimony.

Appearing with Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, he lent strong support for the administration's rescue plan for the Mexican economy. He cast aside suggestions that the Fed might keep interest rates low to help Mexico because, he said, that would not cure Mexico's problems.

Domestic inflation was his principal concern when he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to warn the new Republican majority against large budget deficits. He said long-term interest rates would come down "today" if federal spending on pensions, medical care and other entitlements were curbed.

To Wall Street analysts, all this amounted to unmistakable evidence that when the Federal Open Market Committee opens a two-day meeting Tuesday, their prediction that it will add another half percentage point to the federal funds rate will be fulfilled. The rate on overnight loans, among American banks, which is hovering around 5.5 percent, sets the wholesale cost of credit. After the increase, they said, the Federal Reserve is very likely to pause and watch the economic results.

Saying that the nation was "close to achieving price stability," Mr. Greenspan said, "I see it as crucial that we extend the recent trend of low and hopefully declining inflation in the years ahead."

"The prospects in this regard are fundamentally good, but there are reasons for some concern, at least with the respect to the nearer term."

The reason for his concern is that, by recent historical measures, the U.S. economy is operating at high levels of capacity. He said that the load had increased pressure for higher wages — an argument increasingly disputed by other economists, Republicans and Democrats in Congress and a rising number of businessmen.

Those critics argue that the globalization of production and the computerization of management's tasks have expanded the economy's capacity and thus raised its "speed limit" above the Fed's target of 2.5 percent economic growth. The top economist of Chrysler, W. Van Bussan, said Tuesday that the Federal Reserve's six rate increases in 1994 had sufficed to "engineer a soft landing" of the economy.

But Mr. Greenspan argued that it was "still too soon to judge" whether the production and management reforms had really made the American economy more productive in the long run. In any case, he continued, they certainly had not raised its capacity limits as high as last year's estimated growth of about 4 percent.

When the smoke clears from next week's expected rate increase, David Jones of the Wall Street bond house Aubrey G. Landon said, "it will be quite a while before the Fed does another one."

"The political pressures are beginning to mount in Congress and the White House, and now from business," he said. "Greenspan will wait several months at least for the next one to watch what the economy does."

Mr. Greenspan also appeared before the House Banking Committee with Mr. Rubin and Mr. Christopher to warn that a \$40 billion loan guarantee program for Mexico must be approved quickly "to make certain that the current troubles in Mexico do not spill over across the border."

If Mexico's financial crisis is not contained, he said, it could spread to other emerging markets and "halt or even reverse the global trend toward market-oriented reform and democratization."

The panel chairman, Jim Leach of Iowa, said he was drafting a bill on the issue. Not guaranteeing the loans would be a mistake, the Republican said, although "all alternatives at this time are lousy alternatives."

Now, Simpson's Defense: He Was Accused in 'a Rush to Judgment'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson was wrongfully accused of murder because of "a rush to judgment" by prosecutors, a defense lawyer said Wednesday in opening statements in the former football star's murder trial.

Trying to counter physical evidence cited by the prosecution, the lawyer, Johnnie Cochran, said that the defense would "talk about the trails that they didn't pursue."

Quoting from the Reverend Martin Luther King, Abraham Lincoln and Cicero — all in the first five minutes — Mr. Cochran called the trial "this search for justice, this search for truth."

"The evidence will show that O.J. Simpson is an innocent man wrongfully accused," he told the jurors. "This case is about a rush to judgment, an obsession to win at any cost."

Mr. Cochran opened the trial for the defense after Judge Lance A. Ito allowed television coverage to continue. He had suspended the trial on Tuesday, after the prosecution's opening statement, when informed that the remote-operated pool camera covering the proceedings had inadvertently shown the face of an alternate juror. (Page 8)

Mr. Cochran said that at least three defense witnesses had information that could help exonerate Mr. Simpson and that two of the witnesses had offered information to the authorities, but were ignored.

One of these witnesses, Mr. Cochran said, was walking his dog at about 10 o'clock the night of June 12 and saw a woman he believed to be Nicole Brown Simpson, Mr. Simpson's former wife, embracing a man at the curb while another man, possibly Hispanic or white, stood there "with his hands clenched" as if he was angry.

The prosecution said Mrs. Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman were stabbed and slashed to death around 10:15 P.M. that night. Mr. Simpson is charged with murder in connection with the killings.

Another witness, Mr. Cochran said, was a woman who saw four men walking near the murder scene.

He said the witness thought the men might have been undercover police, and said that they got into a car and sped away.

"That's what she tried to tell police, but they wouldn't listen because of this rush to judgment," Mr. Cochran said.

Another witness will testify that he saw Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco and heard his voice that night at his home, Mr. Cochran said.

And, the attorney added, "After Mr. Simpson left, after 12 o'clock, she heard men's voices over on the

Simpson property, till about 2 o'clock or 3 o'clock in the morning."

He said a Los Angeles detective, Mark Fuhrman, would be an important part of the trial. In the past, the defense has accused Mr. Fuhrman of racism and suggested that he may have tampered with evidence to implicate Mr. Simpson.

"It's very interesting that the prosecution never once mentioned his name yesterday," Mr. Cochran said. "It's like they just want to hide him."

He also said the defense would attack what he called the "integrity" of evidence in the case. He said the police had assigned a "trainee" with limited experience to collect some of the evidence.

He also took issue with the prosecution's description of the Simpsons' marriage as violent and miser-

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Cold War Flashback as Research Rocket Alarms Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — A Russian news agency's erroneous report that Russian forces had shot down a combat missile launched from northern Europe set off widespread alarm Wednesday.

The "missile" turned out to be a research rocket, financed by the U.S. space agency, that carried instruments from American and Norwegian universities to study the Northern Lights.

The Norwegians said they had launched the rocket from within their own territory after informing the Russian government.

The Interfax news agency later acknowledged that its report was wrong. The deputy director of the

agency, Vyacheslav Terekhov, blamed the mistake on false information from a high-ranking military source.

But Interfax cited other sources in continuing to insist that the missile was for military purposes and not for research. The assertion was denied by government officials in both Moscow and Oslo.

In its report quoting a highly placed official of the air defense command, Interfax said that three Russian early warning systems had picked up the launching of a combat rocket Wednesday morning in Norway.

This source said that it soon became clear that the missile would fall outside Russian territory.

"At 9:48 A.M. the missile fell in the region of the Spitsbergen archipelago," Interfax said, referring to a

group of islands in the Arctic Ocean that belong to Norway.

Lieutenant Colonel John Espen of the Norway's northern defense command at Bodoe told Reuters that the missile was fired from Andoya island off North Cape and went down as planned in the Spitsbergen region.

"There was a missile fired from Andoya rocket range, a civilian Norwegian aerospace center," he said. "It went completely according to plan and landed in the Spitsbergen area."

"There was nothing unusual about the launch," he said. "All instruments worked to perfection."

Following the initial urgent report, Russian govern-

ment and military officials immediately said they knew nothing about a missile being shot down.

But at a time when Russia's military is embroiled in a war in Chechnya, the report raised wide concern.

Spokesmen for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, several European countries and President Bill Clinton, traveling in Pennsylvania, said they were looking into the report. Later, a White House spokesman called it "totally unsubstantiated."

A Russian government spokesman, Valeri Grishin, confirmed that Norwegian authorities had informed Moscow of the launching of a weather research rocket.

"The rocket fell on its own — no one shot it down," Mr. Grishin said. (AP, Reuters)



A Chechen taking aim after a Russian sniper fired on a market near Grozny.

Russians Pound Grozny Area in Renewed Attack

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian forces on Wednesday battered Chechen-held neighborhoods of Grozny with heavy artillery, tank and rocket fire, breaking a relative lull in the fighting in Chechnya, causing more civilian casualties and sending a new wave of refugees fleeing for their lives.

The renewed barrage, which was accompanied by aerial attacks against at least one village where Chechen resistance has been strong, appeared to herald a fresh Russian push aimed at driving the separatist rebels out of the remaining sections of Grozny under their control.

Two Russian helicopters came under fire and crashed in Chechnya on Wednesday and both three-man crews were killed, Inter-Tass news agency reported.

It said the Mi-24 attack helicopters were shot at, presumably by Chechen rebels, as they flew toward Grozny.

The defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, visiting a military hospital in Moscow, said Wednesday that 564 Russian Army servicemen had died since the Kremlin sent troops into Chechnya on Dec. 11, Inter-Tass said. The figure did not appear to include Interior Ministry forces.

Chechen fighters in Grozny said they expect a major Russian ground offensive to be launched. For the time being, however, they control not only a large wedge of southern Grozny but dozens of smaller towns and villages east, west and south of the city.

After the presidential palace in Grozny fell to Russian forces last week, President Boris N. Yeltsin declared that the military phase of the conflict in Chechnya was nearly complete. But Mr. Yeltsin's statement was just the latest in a string of overly

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A Bloody Ticket to Paradise

Martyrdom Lures More Palestinians

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

GAZA — If Abdel Rahim Sukar felt any grief, he wasn't showing it.

His older brother, Anwar Sukar, was a suicide bomber from the Islamic Jihad group who blew himself up Sunday in a crowd of Israeli soldiers, killing 19 Israelis and wounding more than 60.

"I cried a little at first, but later I stopped," Mr. Sukar said, as men and schoolchildren streamed to his family's house to pay their respects on Tuesday. "When I saw the flesh and blood of the Jews, I was happy."

"It was the best martyrdom possible," he said of his brother's death. "I'm proud of him, and I wish I could have been in his place. This made us walk tall."

Under a makeshift awning, somber but

dry-eyed men sat in rows as loudspeakers broadcast eulogies in prose and verse. The suicide bomber was praised as a "heroic martyr of Islam" who had gone to paradise while "inflicting misery on the sons of Zion."

Pictures of him and of other dead militants covered the walls, and an Islamic Jihad poster hoisted, "We will shake Israel to its foundations."

The gathering illustrated how, while the Palestinians are supposed to be ending decades of conflict with Israel, many are not only still gripped by the struggle but enthralled by a cult of death.

The phenomenon seems to be striking deeper roots as Palestinian suicide bombers carry out more and more attacks, killing

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Israel Approves Plans to Build 2,200 West Bank Housing Units

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Hoping to dispel widespread confusion over its policy on settlements, the Israeli government approved plans Wednesday for at least 2,200 new West Bank apartments this year near Jerusalem, but said it would slow the pace of construction.

Whether confusion had ended was not clear.

Although the Labor-led government says it wants to curtail the expansion of settlements championed by its Likud predecessor, it continues to accept new building in and around sensitive areas such as Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley, although not nearly to the extent that settler groups would like.

The decision Wednesday, made by a new cabinet committee led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, certainly did not put an end to disputes on an issue with the explosive potential to undermine peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Those talks have been frozen by the Islamic suicide bombing that killed 18 young soldiers and a civilian in central Israel on Sunday.

Palestinians expressed anger that construction of any kind would continue in West Bank areas that Israelis claim as "Greater Jerusalem" but that Palestinians say belong to them for their hoped-for future state.

Settler leaders and the Likud-led political opposition were also displeased, complaining that the government had yielded to PLO pressure and set aside original plans for several thousand more housing units.

"The government policy has been to capitulate every step of the way," said Yehiel Leiter, a spokesman for the main settlers' group, the Council of Jewish Communities.

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Kiosk

A Plea for Extra Funds for Pentagon

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The top two U.S. military officials warned Wednesday that the armed forces' combat readiness will suffer if Congress fails to approve \$2.6 billion in additional Pentagon spending by March 31.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House National Security Appropriations subcommittee that the Pentagon needs the additional money to pay for unplanned operations in Haiti, Bosnia, Cuba and the Gulf.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 8.75	Up 0.11%
3871.45	108.00

The Dollar	Wtd. close	previous close
DM	1.5177	1.5128
Pound	1.5915	1.587
Yen	99.525	99.755
FF	6.2485	5.224

Health/Science

An exhibition on the life and work of Louis Pasteur marks the 100th anniversary of his death.

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
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Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....1.50 FF
Gabon.....900 CFA	Saudi Arabia 1.50 FF
Ghana.....350 CFA	Senegal.....950 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2,400 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast 1,720 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....JD 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Italian Leader Survives Test but Doubts Persist

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Lamberto Dini, Italy's new prime minister, won his first confidence vote in Parliament on Wednesday, thanks to the mass abstention by deputies from the center-right coalition led by his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi.

The 270 abstentions in the 630-seat lower chamber permitted the government to win with 302 "yes" votes — far short of the broad mandate Mr. Dini had sought, and will probably need, as he pushes through a four-point program of economic and political reform.

By withholding their votes, deputies of the Freedom Alliance, the coalition that won Italy's elections last spring, put Mr. Dini on notice that they will keep up the pressure for another round of parliamentary elections, as early as June if Mr. Berlusconi has his way.

"I will keep repeating this until everyone is bored to death," Mr. Berlusconi said. "The chief assumption behind a healthy democracy is that Parliament is an expression of the will of the people, and democracy cannot be suspended."

Mr. Dini has gone out on his way on several occasions, including in a 50-minute speech to Parliament on Monday, to pledge that he will hand in his mandate once he has succeeded in passing his program, which includes a supplementary budget for 1995, reform of Italy's troublesome pension system, changes in regional electoral laws and a guarantee of free access to the media in political campaigns to come.

The prime minister, a former central banker who was treasury minister during Mr. Berlusconi's seven-month government, has said he needs only a "few months" to accomplish these tasks. But many political observers have their doubts, given the shakiness of his support and the controversial nature of some of these proposals.

In the end, Mr. Dini was supported Wednesday by an odd alliance made up of the federalist Northern League, the erstwhile ally of Mr. Berlusconi, as well as a centrist party of former Christian Democrats and the Democratic Party of the Left, the main heir in the old Italian Communist Party.

Mr. Dini's cool style and his determination to address Italy's mounting fiscal deficit has won him the support of the financial markets, and a report on Italy issued Wednesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development only underscored the urgency of the goals he has set for his short-term government.

"To a larger extent than at any time since World War II," the report said, "expectations about Italy's medium-term economic and political future will be shaped by the speed with which the government deals with spiraling public debt."

The Paris-based economic organization predicted that Italy would exceed its projected 1995 deficit of 138.6 trillion lire (\$87.5 billion) by 13 trillion lire, although it also noted that the economy overall was growing at a remarkably healthy rate of 2.7 percent.

The nomination of Mr. Dini by President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro on Jan. 13 was designed to give the country a respite from the political battles that led to Mr. Berlusconi's resignation in December, when the defection of the Northern League from his coalition cost his government a majority in Parliament.

But many commentators have noted in recent days that the Dini government, made up of low-profile professionals, many of them drawn from academia, cannot resolve the drift in Italian politics, which followed the collapse of the old scandal-ridden party system.



Mr. Dini being congratulated Wednesday by two ministers, Antonio Brancaccio and Adriano Ossicini, after his victory.

Kobe Calls for Aid as Flu Epidemic Hits Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KOBE, Japan — Amid signs that a feared epidemic of influenza has broken out among refugees from the earthquake that struck western Japan, appeals went out Wednesday for more doctors and nurses to help the region's overburdened health-care system.

After battling for eight days to cope with the nearly 27,000 injured, Kobe hospitals were at breaking point, their doctors and nurses exhausted.

"We are trying to get reinforcements from all around the country," a senior Kobe city official said. "Our medical people can't keep going like this."

More than half the 1,400 hospitals and medical clinics in the Kobe region were heavily damaged or destroyed by the Jan. 17 earthquake, which killed more than 5,000 people. The surviving hospitals are overcrowded and short-staffed.

The official said a flu epidemic — expected because of the cold weather and poor conditions in the 500 camps where 300,000 refugees are crammed — appeared to have struck.

"The number of evacuees suffering from flu has gone up sharply," he said. "We think the epidemic has arrived."

Prime Minister Tomiichi Mur-

ayama told Parliament on Wednesday that the government was stepping up already frantic efforts to get flu medicine into the area.

"Influenza is prevailing over the refugees," he said. "We are doing all we can to get medicine in."

There were also worries about malnutrition among some refugees.

"Some people are showing symptoms of malnutrition," said the city official, who did not want to be named.

As efforts to get back to normal continued, the West Japan Railway extended its service even farther toward the center of Kobe.

The train now runs from Osaka, the metropolis to the east of Kobe, as far as Ashiya, a station within Kobe only about 10 kilometers (6 miles) from the central business district.

That will cut the travel time from Osaka to central Kobe to about three hours. Before the quake, trains ran from Osaka to central Kobe in 19 minutes.

Meanwhile, the chief of staff of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force said Wednesday that his troops had not been sent too late into the area devastated by the earthquake, as opposition politicians and critics have alleged. (Reuters, WP, AP)

Collapsed Structures Had Flawed Design Approach

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many elevated expressways, bridges and buildings collapsed in the earthquake in Kobe, Japan, last week because of fundamental flaws in engineering design, according to two U.S. experts who inspected the damage.

The Japanese rely on brute strength in structural engineering, the experts said. Support columns, especially those used to hold up roadways and train tracks, tend to be huge and brittle. When the ground shakes, the columns are meant to stand firm and resist collapse.

American engineers take a different approach, the experts said. Support columns are smaller and more flexible, or ductile, which means they may deform and sustain damage but they do not collapse as readily.

While newer Japanese buildings incorporate the U.S. approach, those built before 1983 and most elevated roadways followed the brute strength approach, the experts said.

The Japanese approach works as long as ground motions occur in a range that has been anticipated, they explained. But the ground motions in the quake last week were twice as large as expected, and thousands of structures could not withstand them.

The U.S. experts, Nigel Priestley and Frieder Seible, both professors of structural engineering at the University of California at San Diego, expressed their views at a news conference Tuesday. They inspected damaged structures in Japan for three days with Greg MacRae, an assistant professor of structural engineering at the University of Washington in Seattle.

"It was quite awe inspiring," Mr. Priestley said. "You would walk for seven miles and their freeways were so heavily damaged, 80 percent of the columns failed."

Every structural column is made of similar components, he said. Vertical steel bars are embedded in concrete, which is then wrapped with horizontal bands of steel to contain the column. This structure is then covered with more concrete.

In building transportation columns, the Japanese tend to go for strength. Mr. Priestley said. They feel that the bigger a section is, the stronger it is, he said, and tend to use fewer horizontal steel bands to contain the column. If a California freeway column were to have 100 horizontal bands, a Japanese column might use 20.

"The Japanese columns will perform well during an earthquake that behaves according to their design criteria," Mr. Priestley said. "But last week's quake did not cooperate with the Japanese building codes."

He said buildings are another story. Those constructed in the last 10 years did very well because Japanese architects have incorporated U.S. and New Zealand flexible design philosophies into their codes.

"But the defects in many older buildings are fairly serious," Mr. Priestley said. The problem is that the columns that support the buildings tend to be weaker than the beams which tie them together. In a large quake, he said, the beams do not deform and energy can suddenly concentrate at the columns on one floor, causing it to collapse.

'Cowboy' on a Dark Horse Hopes to Rescue France

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Maybe it's because he likes Westerns, but Raymond Barre believes that France's next president should be a man who acts alone, living or dying politically by the rights he picks.

His unflinching code — the only cowboyish trait about this sedate, academic politician — contrasts utterly with the message of painless change coming from Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, currently the runaway leader in France's presidential race.

The cozy Balladur campaign message stresses consensus

change, commending the prime minister as a leader who can help the French avoid stepping on each other's toes as they scramble into the 21st century.

To Mr. Barre, that sounds suspiciously like a wish to duck the political fights that many French conservatives believe are unavoidable for the country's economic modernization.

Mr. Barre's description of an ideal president — as a leader ready to fight for his ideas and strip away hypocrisy — has made him a dark horse who could surge if Mr. Balladur stumbles. Although Mr. Barre has not said whether he intends to run, his conservative credentials are matched with a record of political independence that could draw leftist votes.

Already, Mr. Barre's views raise questions, by implication, about the prime minister's ultra-cautious approach to social change: Was it an electoral tactic to be dropped if he wins the election this spring? Or is Mr. Balladur really happy defending the status quo?

Mr. Barre challenges the muffled manner of the Balladur government. For example, he is sharply critical of its retreat a year ago when Air France

workers on strike shut down Paris airports.

Mr. Barre said in an interview that he would "never have allowed the strikers to take over the airports" and send a signal of public disorder in France.

Pressed about this episode, Mr. Barre said that he would have let the state-owned airline's management stick to its plan for cutting losses and subsidies, even if it meant facing the threat of bankruptcy, if necessary, to demonstrate the economic logic of the crisis.

Instead of brandishing such a threat, the Balladur government backed down and forced the head of Air France to quit.

Mr. Barre's academic zest about the right answers sometimes gives the impression that he relishes prescribing tough medicine.

Mr. Barre, who was prime minister for five years under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the oil-shocked 1970s, earned the title of France's "most unpopular prime minister."

He ended price controls and closed steel mills as European governments restructured the industry. Public reaction to his bluff style helped François Mitterrand win the presidency in 1981.

Mr. Barre, 71, is not contrite about his approach because he believes that a French president, with more authority than comparable figures in other democracies, can lead voters to avoid painful decisions.

Claude de Gaulle and Mr. Mitterrand as skillful practitioners, Mr. Barre said that a president should take the risk of imposing policy on key issues. If he fails to prevail against unrelenting opposition, he should resign.

Mr. Barre has always refused a permanent home in any political party. Lacking any party machinery, he seems conspicuously alone.

His small office in Paris is not far from the National Assembly, where he serves as a deputy from Lyon.

A mountain of books (mostly unread "because there is so rarely any added value") is topped by a small, framed Humphrey Bogart movie poster. Mr. Barre readily acknowledges a passion for film, notably Hollywood Westerns and French gangster movies starring Alain Delon.

Movies are eclipsed once he starts listing France's current assets, including a workforce ranking among Europe's most

WORLD BRIEFS

Yemenis Claim Saudis Mass Troops

SAN'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Political sources in Yemen said Wednesday that Saudi Arabia was massing troops, tanks and air power along the two countries' disputed border.

"The Saudis have been rushing tanks, rocket launchers, armored vehicles and infantry units toward the borders," one source said, adding, "They have also moved F-15 and F-16 planes and military helicopters near the borders." There has been no official announcement of a troop buildup and diplomats could not confirm one.

A Yemeni team is now in Riyadh for talks to resolve the border dispute.

Zimbabwe Sentences White Doctor

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — A white doctor convicted of negligence in the deaths of two nonwhite patients was sentenced Wednesday to six months in prison and fined 10,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$2,000).

Dr. Richard McGown, an anesthesiologist, had been accused of experimenting on patients with morphine. Two young children, one black and one Asian, died after surgery during which Dr. McGown, 58, had administered morphine as anesthesia, stoking racial tension in Zimbabwe. Black militants had threatened to attack whites if Dr. McGown failed to receive a stiff sentence.

Dr. McGown was convicted of gross negligence for releasing a 20-month-old Asian boy to his parents after administering a high dose of morphine in a circumcision operation in 1988. The boy choked on vomit after suffering respiratory problems caused by the morphine. The doctor also was convicted of professional negligence in the death of a 10-year-old black girl. The maximum penalty was life imprisonment.

Serbs Reject Negotiators' Peace Plan

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (WP) — Optimism that long-stalled peace talks would resume soon evaporated Wednesday, as negotiators from the United States and its European allies said they had failed to persuade Bosnian Serbs to accept their peace plan, and then fell into discord about what step to take next.

Delegates from the United States, Britain and France remained in Sarajevo on Wednesday night, while German and Russian representatives returned to their capitals. "It is certainly not a very good sign that half the group is staying and half is leaving," an official from a country in the so-called "contact group" said. He added that the rift was sapping already meager chances of getting the Serbs to accept the internationally brokered partition map.

The setbacks undercut hopes that the opportunity opened by former President Jimmy Carter's shuttle diplomacy in December would break the five-month impasse in negotiations. They also cast doubt on the future of the fourth major international mediation effort in the conflict.

King of Lesotho Regains His Throne

MASERU, Lesotho (AFP) — King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho on Wednesday regained the throne he was deposed from five years ago, promising reconciliation and peace after decades of political turbulence in the southern African kingdom.

"We will go back to the unity that we knew before this difficult period," he promised 10,000 cheering supporters who witnessed the voluntary abdication of the outgoing king, Letseie III, in favor of his father.

King Moshoeshoe was dethroned and replaced by his son in 1990 by the military, which accused the king of interfering in its running of the country. King Letseie, in turn, staged a royal coup last August, partly in a bid to have his father regain the throne.

London Rejects Ending Quarantine

LONDON (Reuters) — The British government said Wednesday it would not end a quarantine for imported dogs and cats that has kept the country virtually free of rabies for more than 70 years. Under the system, about 9,000 animals a year undergo six months in confinement after entering Britain, causing expense and anguish to owners.

The Parliament's agriculture committee recommended in November that quarantine should be replaced by vaccination and blood testing, for animals coming from other European Union nations and other approved countries. The Agriculture Ministry replied Wednesday that the government was not persuaded that the situation in Europe "has developed sufficiently to justify replacing the well-tried existing quarantine system."

Saudi Troop Movements Reported

SAN'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Political sources in Yemen said Wednesday that Saudi Arabia was massing troops, tanks and air power along the two countries' disputed border.

"The Saudis have been rushing tanks, rocket launchers, armored vehicles and infantry units toward the borders," one source said, adding, "They have also moved F-15 and F-16 planes and military helicopters near the borders." There has been no official announcement of a troop buildup and diplomats could not confirm one.

A Yemeni team is now in Riyadh for talks to resolve the border dispute.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Watch on the Rhine as Rivers Rise

BONN (Reuters) — German authorities have not ruled out a repeat of 1993's "floods of the century" on the Rhine and Moselle rivers as heavy rain and snowfall resumed over southwestern Germany on Wednesday. Rivers began to rise again after easing back from levels that have caused flooding on the Saar and Moselle.

Asked if a repeat of 1993 was in sight, a spokesman for regional authorities in Mainz said: "At the moment, nothing can be ruled out. It's possible we are going to have a very extreme flood situation." Forecasts for some parts of southwestern Germany, where the Rhine's tributaries rise, are for up to 10 centimeters (4 inches) of rain over the next few days.

Towns across northern France, meanwhile, struggled with a fifth day of flooding on Wednesday as more rain fell on the already waterlogged countryside. Rain was not falling hard enough to worsen the situation in flooded areas but kept water levels high and prevented recovery efforts from getting under way in many areas, authorities said.

The cross-Channel train operator Eurostar said it is investigating the cause of a "minor fire" Tuesday evening in the rear power car of a train traveling from Brussels to London, a spokesman said. He said the company cannot specify the extent of the damage or the cost of repairing the engine. None of the 112 passengers was hurt, and most will "probably get a refund plus any accommodation costs" they may have incurred, the spokesman added. (AFP)

Investigators have broken up a suspected luggage theft ring at Milan's Linate Airport, the newspaper Corriere della Sera reported Wednesday. After two years of investigation, police on Monday arrested a baggage handler, Massimo Santo Russo, and 20 other airport workers are considered suspects, reports said. (AP)

About 4,500 Irish Country Pub Owners Marched on Parliament

on Tuesday to protest new laws they say are ruining their lives.

The laws, which brought Ireland into line with European Union regulations, lowered the legal alcohol blood level for drivers to the effective equivalent of one glass of stout or wine; under the old laws, most pub clients figured they could drink two and still be legal. The measure took effect during the Christmas holiday, and drink-related driving accidents over the period fell to half the normal levels.

Saying thank you in a big way, a Swiss chocolate maker is celebrating its 150th anniversary by sending a 60-gram (2-ounce) chocolate bar to every one of the 2,349,522 homes in the country. The packages, from the Lindt and Sprüngli chocolate firm, will be delivered by mail; they would fill 53 train cars.

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Lang Won't Seek French Presidency

Reuters

PARIS — Former Culture Minister Jack Lang, the only Socialist that opinion polls show has a chance of reaching the second round in France's presidential election, dropped his bid for the divided party's nomination on Wednesday.

Mr. Lang, 55, urged Socialists to select the party leader, Henri Emmanuelli, in a ballot of members on Feb. 3.

His withdrawal leaves a nomination battle between Mr. Emmanuelli, 49, and Lionel Jospin, 57, the former education minister and party leader.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

For a 119-Year-Old French Woman, Birthday Will Be Just Another Record

When she was born, Edison hadn't invented the phonograph or the incandescent light bulb. The reign of Napoleon III had ended only five years earlier. Now, the 14-year reign of François Mitterrand is nearing its end, but Jeanne Calment is still going strong.

On Feb. 21, Mrs. Calment turns 120. The Guinness Book of Records already lists her as the oldest known person alive.

A group of three scientists and doctors spent time with her recently to research a book. Though her mind remains sharp, they had to interview her using the Midi accent of her native Arles. One of the authors, Michel Allard, a specialist on France's fast-growing centenarian population, credits her longevity in part to her "powerful capacity for mental visualization." She spends hours remembering happy scenes, reliving joyous moments.

She is obviously made of tough stuff. She didn't finally stop riding her bicycle until she was 100.

At 80, she sold her house under the *vager* system, meaning she would receive payments for it, but the buyer, a notary, would gain possession only upon her death. Normally such a purchase from an 80-year-old would have made financial sense. Wryly, Mrs. Calment has sent the notary a card every year, saying: "Excuse me if I'm still alive, but my parents didn't raise shoddy goods!"

THE AMERICAS /

Clinton, Bowing to Political Reality, Models a More Centrist Presidency

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has presented to a sharply partisan Congress a vision of a "new social compact" between a nation committed to civic responsibility and a centrist government that is cheaper, more effective and less intrusive.

In his longest address as president and one that rang with as many Republican themes as traditionally Democratic ones, Mr. Clinton said, "We must forge a new social compact to meet the challenges of our time." That compact, an updated version of his 1992 "new covenant" campaign theme, must be grounded, he said, in the tenets that "opportunity and responsibility go hand-in-hand. We can't have one with-

out the other. And our national community can't hold together without both."

With the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, looming behind him as a visible reminder of Democratic reversals under his political leadership and as a barometer of Republican support or opposition to his words, Mr. Clinton delivered his third, and most comprehensive, State of the Union address.

He offered no new massive government efforts, like the health care plan that was the foundation of his address only a year ago.

Instead, Mr. Clinton, the first Democratic president since Harry S. Truman to address a Congress controlled by Republicans, bowed to the political imperative of

redefining a more centrist, visionary presidency.

He welcomed tax-cutting, regulation-cutting, program-shaving and government-shrinking, all dear to Republicans and none of his major themes in his first two years.

William Kristol, a Republican analyst, called the address the "most conservative State of the Union by a Democratic president in history."

Instead of offering new government efforts, the president defended those he implemented, saying he would fight to preserve the ban on assault weapons, his economic recovery program, childhood immunization and early childhood education and veterans programs.

"When we cut," Mr. Clinton said, "let us

remember that government still has important responsibilities: Our young people hold our future in their hands. We owe a debt to our veterans who were willing to risk their lives for us; the elderly have made us what we are. My budget cuts a lot, but it protects education, veterans, Social Security and Medicare and so should you."

Instead of calling for new government regulations, Mr. Clinton defended the results of government regulation to date: "I applaud your desire to get rid of costly, unnecessary regulations. But when we regulate, let's remember what national action in the national interest has given us: safer food for our families, safer toys for our kids, safer nursing homes for our parents, safer cars and highways. Safer workplaces. Clean water and clear air."

While the language was markedly centrist for Mr. Clinton, many Republicans were not appeased. They applauded wildly when Mr. Clinton hit their political hot buttons: smaller government, tax reductions, less bureaucracy. But they glowered or sat on their hands when he invoked his own: gun control, government programs that he believes work, his version of the crime bill, his version of welfare reform.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, summed up the partisanship when he said, "I have been to 15 of these and I haven't seen an occasion when one party was doing the applauding and the other was sitting on its hands. I think that bodes a very tough year ahead."

The most enduring theme of Mr. Clinton's address was the acknowledgment

that the president was changing to a more centrist course.

"I have made my mistakes and learned again the importance of humility in all human endeavor," Mr. Clinton said. But he asserted that the country was better off than it was two years ago and called on Republicans and Democrats to "put aside partisanship, pettiness and pride" to do the business of democracy.

In the end, his most compelling call was more to the institutions and people of the nation than to the Congress he no longer controls, if he ever did. He challenged a broad range of institutions, from the entertainment industry in Hollywood, to corporate America, community leaders and religious leaders to move forward with their freedoms, but to exert more responsibility.



The president giving a thumbs-up Wednesday at Kutztown University in Pennsylvania.

Clinton's Oratory: Too Long by Twice President's 82-Minute Talk Was Butt of Republican Jokes

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Staff Writer

KUTZTOWN, Pennsylvania — As President Bill Clinton came to this Pennsylvania Dutch town Wednesday to sketch again his vision of a government better geared to the grass roots, his aides pointed to Mr. Clinton's own last-minute rewriting of that message to Congress became an 82-minute marathon.

Saying that Mr. Clinton had been dissatisfied with the opening and closing passages of the near-final draft of the speech, the aides said that the president had spent late Tuesday afternoon huddled with his wife and top aides, dictating long passages that were added to the text.

Together with interruptions for applause from the Republican-led Congress, Mr. Clinton's address transformed an address that aides had timed at no more than 40 minutes into the longest State of the Union address a president had ever delivered.

Even before it was over, administration officials acknowledged Wednesday, it had become the subject of dark humor among the audience on the floor of the House of Representatives, where Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, leaned over to Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, and threatened to call for a recess.

Mr. Dole also said Wednesday that Senator Strom Thurmond, the octogenarian Republican from South Carolina, had questioned him halfway through the address about whether there would be an intermission.

Officially, the White House expressed no regrets about Mr. Clinton's loquaciousness, saying that surveys by media organizations showed that the president had maintained the attention of his national television audience and that Americans had responded favorably to his appeal.

"There was a lot that he wanted to talk about," said Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman. Mr. McCurry said that Mr. Clinton had recognized that his address would be making the speech longer but had not expected Republicans to join in so many interruptions for applause.

But White House officials sound privately rueful in conceding that a consequence of Mr. Clinton's long-windedness could be the diffusion of the themes he was trying to project as he battles for attention with the new Republican Congress.

Even as the president's motorcade carried him past flying flags and welcoming signs Wednesday morning along this town's Main Street, the White House had already been forced to contend with unwelcome questions left in the aftermath of the address.

While Mr. Clinton said that he favored an increase in the minimum wage, Mr. McCurry told reporters that the certainty of Republican opposition meant that the president would

Away From Politics

• The inmate accused of murdering the serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer and another inmate, Jesse Anderson, has been found competent to stand trial. Christopher Scarver, 25, pleaded not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect to charges he killed the two on Nov. 28 at the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage, Wisconsin. (AP)

• New Jersey will hold hearings into the construction accident that cut power to Newark International Airport, the state Board of Public Utilities says. The Jan. 9 accident forced the cancellation of flights and stranded thousands of passengers. (NYT)

• Drug companies can publish information about dosages for children without doing full-scale testing if the disease runs the same course in both children and adults and if the medication approved for it works similarly in both, the Food and Drug Administration says in issuing new regulations. (NYT)

• President Bill Clinton and the FBI are being sued by three survivors of the raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas, and 60 relatives of those who died, Kirk Lyons, a U.S. lawyer, said that around \$300 million in compensation is being claimed. (Reuters)

• Robert Chambers, 28, expressed no remorse in the killing of a date when he appeared before a parole board in Albany, New York. Chambers has served 6½ years of a 5- to 15-year sentence in the 1986 killing of Jennifer Levin, 18, whom he claimed he accidentally strangled during rough sex. He was denied parole for a second time and ordered held for at least another two years. (AP)

• The bloom is off for California's roses. The string of Pacific storms that brought clouds and rain to the state has damaged its rose crop. "The fog and the gloomy days prevent the roses from blooming properly," said Jack Olsen of the San Mateo County Farm Bureau. "We need sunny days and, basically, this year we've had none." (AP)

Footnote on an Old Story About Dr. King

The Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — A former Kentucky state senator says she had a yearlong affair with the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and was with the civil rights leader in Tennessee the night before he was assassinated in 1968.

Georgia Powers discussed the relationship in her new autobiography, "I Shared the Dream," and in an interview published Wednesday in the Louisville Courier-Journal newspaper.

"The relationship between Martin Luther King Jr. and I began with mutual admiration," she wrote. "Gradually, our attachment grew

stronger until it passed beyond camaraderie into intimacy."

In 1967, Mrs. Powers became the first black person elected to the state Senate. The affair began that March, she told the Courier-Journal.

Civil rights activists criticized the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Mr. King's lieutenant in the movement, five years ago when he suggested in his memoirs that Mr. King cheated on his wife. Mr. Abernathy also wrote of a liaison Mr. King had the night before he was killed with "a black woman" who was "a member of the Kentucky Legislature," but he did not name her.

POLITICAL NOTES

Segregationist's Face Falls

WASHINGTON — Responding to a protest by 11 black members of Congress, the Republican who is chairman of the House Rules Committee has promised to remove a portrait of the segregationist Howard Smith from the panel's hearing room.

"I intend to replace it with another appropriate portrait," Representative Gerald B.H. Solomon of New York said in a statement.

The black lawmakers marched into Mr. Solomon's committee during a session Tuesday to demand that he remove the newly hung portrait of the late Representative Smith, a Virginia Democrat who defended slavery. Mr. Solomon responded that he had ordered the portrait displayed to applaud Mr. Smith's fairness to Republicans as committee head from 1955 to 1966.

As head of the Rules Committee, which serves as a gatekeeper for legislation moving to the floor of the House, Mr. Smith fought vehemently against civil rights bills. (AP)

Rebuke for Attack on Clinton

WASHINGTON — A Republican representative's angry attack on President Bill Clinton's avoidance of the draft during the Vietnam War drew a sharp rebuke Wednesday on the House floor.

Robert K. Dornan of California had his short speech stricken from the official verbatim record of House proceedings after a biting attack on Mr. Clinton, who had honored a winner of the Congressional Medal of Hon-

or, the nation's highest military award, during his State of the Union address Tuesday night.

"Does Clinton think putting a Medal of Honor winner up there isn't going to recall for most of us that he avoided the draft three times and put teenagers in his place, possibly to go to Vietnam?" Mr. Dornan said.

"Clinton gave aid and comfort to the enemy," he added, noting that the president demonstrated against the war while a student at Oxford University in England.

At the request of Democratic leaders, Mr. Dornan's remarks were stricken from the House proceedings, but the Republican refused to apologize.

"I think the gentleman from California owes the entire institution, the Congress and the president an apology," said Vic Fazio of California, chairman of the House Democratic caucus. "We have to have a respect for the person who is our commander in chief."

"Hell no," Mr. Dornan shot back. "Hell no."

He added, "I will not only not apologize, I believe the president did give aid and comfort in London to the enemy in Hanoi." (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

• Charlton Heston, the actor, quoting the final lines from Shakespeare's "The Tempest" in support of continued financing for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities: "As you from crimes were pardoned be, let your indulgence set me free." (NYT)

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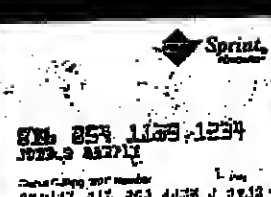
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Austria	022-905-014	El Salvador	191	Korea (Seoul)	009-13	Portugal	0501-1-177
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Bahrain	900-777	Finland	9800-1-0784	Madagascar	000-12	Romania	0040-300-115
Bangladesh	1-800-877-8000	France	01-30-0013	Malaysia	800-0016	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-49-0877
Belgium	0800-10094	Germany	069-205-411	Mexico	1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom (Planner)	0300-49-0877
Belize	0800-1333	Greece	069-205-411	Morocco	1-800-877-8000	Vietnam	173-1877
Bolivia	000-808	Honduras	920-7266	Netherlands	19-0087	Vietnam	173-1877
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Clinton Achieves a Toehold

A State of the Union address is normally about policies and promises. But at the center of President Bill Clinton's speech on Tuesday lay a political question: Can this president, after a decent first year and a disastrous second, regain his standing with the American people and his own party? What lent drama to this speech was not what it said about the future of America but what it would show about the future of one man.

Mr. Clinton is plainly aware how hard it is going to be to regain his footing. He cannot simply offer himself as a watered-down Newt Gingrich. But as he acknowledged in his first statement, he cannot ignore the forces, including dissatisfaction with government in general and with his vacillating leadership in particular, that swept the Republicans to power.

The speech was extraordinarily long, but the president met the test of showing renewed engagement and the makings of an agenda that could compete with the Republicans'. He offered himself as a centrist alternative between the old-style Democrats and the new-style Republicans who have promised to take a sword to social programs. To that end, he pledged to reduce tax burdens on the middle class and "end welfare as we know it" — and to listen to Republicans who seek the same ends. But he stressed he would not accept fiscally irresponsible tax-cut proposals that would "explode" the deficit, put economic recovery at risk or diminish Medicare. On welfare, he said he agreed that the goal must be to move people from "dependence to inde-

pendence," but that he would not countenance legislation designed to punish people "because they happen to be poor."

He offered only a few new programs — an unspecified increase in the minimum wage, an increased effort to identify illegal immigrants, a campaign against teenage pregnancy, an incremental approach to health-care reform. In a sense, this was a speech haunted by the president's own mistakes and missed opportunities. He challenged the Republicans to follow the spirit of campaign finance and lobbying legislation killed by the Democratic leadership of the last Congress. His "new covenant" language, taken directly from his acceptance speech at the 1992 Democratic convention, had more to do with the way he successfully campaigned in 1992 than the way he has ineffectively governed in the White House.

Mr. Clinton had some winning ideas, but the test for him is making those words live through his behavior. He can regain his authority and regain a chance with the voters only by putting prolonged attention and specific legislation behind a few key items such as welfare reform, ethics legislation, further and responsible "reinvention of government" and what he called his "step-by-step" health-care reform.

As has so often been the case with this president, it is not his intelligence or grasp of policies that is in doubt, but his follow-through. This speech met the minimum requirement of giving him a toehold from which he can begin a march over the ground he has lost.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Handling the Mexico Crisis

The financial explosion in Mexico spells potential trouble for the global economy. But Mexico is not the only place that is making financial markets and foreign capitals nervous. Attention is shifting from the Mexican liquidity crisis to Capitol Hill, where President Bill Clinton's \$40 billion rescue package has come under U.S. congressional scrutiny. Foreign investors and Mexican government officials will not be the only nervous observers. The rest of the international community also will be watching to see how a Democratic president and a new Republican majority respond to their first international crisis.

If the hearings and final drafting of an accord should degenerate into the sort of partisan wrangling, posturing and point scoring that has bogged down the legislative process in Washington for the past two years, then it will be clear that despite the talk of bipartisanship, politicians remain infatuated with conducting business as usual. That would be an unfortunate outcome, for Mexico and for the United States. More is at stake than the fortunes of the Zedillo government, foreign investors or the Democratic and Republican parties. The American and Mexican economies, while vastly different in scope and wealth, are nonetheless interdependent, as the debate on the North American Free Trade Agreement made plain. This crisis

undoubtedly will put on hold many of the benefits to be gained from NAFTA. But over the long haul, a growing Mexican market means more American exports and jobs. The way to get there is by stabilizing the Mexican peso and shoring up that country's economy. To do that is no act of charity; it serves American interests.

Critics who suggest that the guarantee simply puts \$40 billion of U.S. taxpayers' money on the stump and walks away have it all wrong. The administration has been negotiating what it believes will be regarded as strong economic conditions to guard against default. That can only be demonstrated in time. Steep up-front fees collected from Mexico for the loan guarantee, while good to have in hand, will not prevent a default. But receiving a portion of Mexico's oil revenue as collateral to offset potential losses due to a default does make good sense. So does the proposal to include conditions in the agreement that encourage the Mexicans to get away from the kind of shortsighted economic policies that helped bring on the crisis.

Congressional hearings aimed toward producing a consensus on how to help Mexico will richly serve economic interests on both sides of the border. The administration and Congress can and should make that happen.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Standby UN Police Needed

To protect a million-plus Rwandan refugees in Zaire, the United Nations appealed to 60 nations for peacekeepers. All 60 said no. The secretary-general then asked for a few dozen UN officers to support soldiers from Zaire. Again the answer was no. Falling back, Boutros Boutros Ghali now simply asks the Security Council to make available some Zairian troops assisted by civilian refugee officials. The prospects are uncertain.

In the camps there is no uncertainty, only desperation. The Hutu who perpetrated genocide in Rwanda last spring carried many of their people, with their supporting community structures, into exile in Zaire. The international relief agencies found these structures essential to funnel in quick aid. But that gave new power and coin to the old Hutu hierarchy, including war criminals, who steal the aid and keep refugees from going home. A moral dilemma has split the agencies: Stay and sustain a regime of killers or leave and let suffering refugees

suffer more. This is the context in which the United Nations seeks to build an alternative security structure.

Last year's television pictures of the genocide publicized the need for emergency supplies, and many responded. But the humanitarian needs of the camps merge into an obscure zone of political struggle, and many lose interest. Dozens of countries were ready to send material aid. None is ready to expose its soldiers to risk for the Hutu. Nor is the problem confined to Rwanda. Its descent to a hollowed-out chaos is typical of the ethnic and national disputes that now disfigure world politics.

So many things remain to be done. Right at the top ought to be the establishment of a standby humanitarian food-and-police service, run out of the Security Council, where the United States has a veto, so that when the next quaking call comes, the secretary-general does not have to run around begging 60 distracted countries to help in vain.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Frightful Toll for Israelis

There is no doubt the Israeli public, like the great majority of Palestinians, hungers for peace and a normal life. There is no doubt either that a feeling is growing, fed by the murderous attacks of the Islamic militants and the slow pace of the peace talks, that such a peace may not be achievable now.

If that view becomes hardened in policy then all the gains of recent years

could disappear, and decades might pass before the chance to seek peace returns. Terrorism has been taking a frightful toll in Israel. But the toll if the terrorists are allowed to wreck the peace process will be more frightful still. For if terrorism wins, then all that Israelis and Palestinians will again be able to look forward to is an era devoid of hope and filled only with greater tensions, hatred and increased bloodshed.

— Los Angeles Times

A Necessary U.S. Shift at a Perilous Mideast Moment

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The bombers of Islamic Jihad target Israeli soldiers and civilians as their immediate prey. But the extremists also aim their blasts at the nebulous authority of Yasser Arafat, the peace-oriented Labor government of Yitzhak Rabin and the political systems of the Arab world.

The United States initially met the latest Middle East terror outrage with the customary appeals for calm, emphasizing

Arab leaders are bracing for a possible Israeli-Palestinian collapse and a surge in fundamentalist activity.

that terrorism cannot be allowed to derail the peace process. But this time the Clinton administration added welcome bite to the nostrums, deciding on Tuesday to freeze the assets in the United States of Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah and 10 other such groups.

This may signal that the United States is at last focusing on the broad geopolitical challenge posed by the revolutionary movements that shed blood in the name of Islam.

The Jihad bombers killed 19 youths on

Sunday at Netanya, bringing to 120 the number of Israelis who have died in terror attacks since Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles accord on the White House lawn 16 months ago.

Outside appeals for calm and reason can do little now to stabilize the rapidly eroding local fortunes of Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin, whose fates are in their own hands. They need a dramatic breakthrough — what military men call an "escape forward" — to rally the plummeting confidence and faith of Palestinians and Israelis in each other. Otherwise their enterprise risks limping on to be fatally undermined by new outrages to come.

The bombers seem close to accomplishing the political destruction of Mr. Arafat and his Palestine National Authority.

Israelis have discovered that the problem with Mr. Arafat in the 1990s is not that he is evil and treacherous but that he is irrelevant. He cannot impose himself or his institutions on the turbulent, desperate society created by Israeli occupation and Palestinian revolt.

The members of Mr. Arafat's 7,000-man police force, poorly equipped and trained, have failed to establish control or even to try seriously to do so, to

the chagrin of Mr. Rabin's government.

In a reversal of the zero-sum game they once played, Mr. Arafat's failure is now Mr. Rabin's failure. They sink or swim together. A mutual high-risk gamble on going ahead with Palestinian elections and a modified Israeli withdrawal just might let them escape forward and regroup as Mr. Arafat and the peace process gain new legitimacy. But it is admittedly an enormous long shot.

Mr. Arafat's zero-sum survival struggle is now with Hamas/Islamic Jihad/Hezbollah on one side and King Hussein of Jordan, the consummate survivor who has again stabilized his shaky position in Amman, on the other.

If Mr. Rabin's Palestinian option collapses, either Mr. Rabin or a new Likud government will retrofit the peace process with a Jordanian option for controlling the Palestinians.

Hussein, who backed Iraq in the Gulf War, has mended bridges with conservative Arab states and the United States that once seemed beyond repair.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt traveled to Amman last week to spotlight Hussein's return to the Arab fold. Mr. Mubarak hosted King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hafez Assad of Syria three weeks ago. Their joint communiqué sounded a tough line on peace negotiations with Israel, suggesting that

Arab leaders are bracing for an Israeli-Palestinian collapse and a surge in fundamentalist activity.

Israel is no longer at the center of the preoccupations of Arab rulers, who must concentrate on the terror and subversion campaigns of Hamas, of the self-styled "Afghans" trying to overthrow Mr. Mubarak's regime and of other revolts.

The United States correctly says that there is no central coordinating body nor a monolith of Islamic revolutionary movements and authorizes official U.S. contacts with the Algerian fundamentalists and others. That has infuriated Mr. Mubarak. Mr. Arafat, the Israelis and others. By stopping the transfer of funds from the United States to the terror groups, President Bill Clinton has made a necessary adjustment in a policy that had been too complacent.

The ruling political systems of the Arab world are intricately interlinked and form a society that as a whole has been remarkably open to Western influence and thought. With their different rise to challenge that outward-looking society, the United States must fully recognize and combat the dangers involved in the deadly race for power by Islamic Jihad and its bloody brothers.

The Washington Post

Mexico Rescue: U.S. Self-Interest Outweighs the Robin Hood Factor

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — There is an old saying among bankers that when someone owes you \$1,000 that's his problem, but when someone owes you \$1 million that's your problem. That bit of wisdom is good to remember as you listen to the demagogues

opining that Mexico's debt crisis is Mexico's problem. Mexico owes the United States \$100 billion. That is America's problem. This is frustrating for a lot of people to acknowledge. And they are right to feel frustrated. The \$40 billion rescue package that President Bill Clinton has proposed for Mexico is a crazy cross between highway robbery and self-interest — a joint venture by Pancho Villa and Robin Hood.

But where things get even more complicated is that those millions of dollars are not going to be paid out of the U.S. Treasury. They are going to be paid out of the pockets of investors who borrowed billions of dollars at low interest rates in the

banks. That crisis was resolved by 12 bankers sitting in a dining room with a few Mexican officials and rescheduling Mexico's loans. Since then, though, global finance has been democratized.

In today's global economy, the big holders of Mexican debt are not 12 banks but millions of individual Americans. If the Mexicans wanted to renegotiate with them, they would have to use Shea Stadium, not the 21 Club.

But where things get even more complicated is that those millions of dollars are not going to be paid out of the U.S. Treasury. They are going to be paid out of the pockets of investors who borrowed billions of dollars at low interest rates in the

United States years ago and invested them in Mexican bonds paying 11 percent. They made a killing, and now that things have gone sour, they are frantically dialing 911 for Uncle Sam.

The problem is that the other investors in Mexico were pension fund and mutual fund managers, investing Americans' money in search of higher returns. And if Mexico goes bankrupt, not only will millions of Americans lose directly on their Mexican investments, but indirectly from lost trade, jobs and destabilized financial markets.

That is why Patrick Buchanan is a fraud when he postures as

protector of the "little guy" and argues against the Mexican bailout. The truly populist thing to do is to protect the people's money, and, like it or not, Robin Hood and Billionaire Bob have a joint peso account.

The Mexico crisis also demonstrates how we have gone from a world dominated by superpowers to a world dominated by super markets. It is the Tokyo, New York, London and Frankfurt bond markets that will have as much say as governments in determining Mexico's fate.

In this crisis, the super markets told the Mexicans that they will only reinvest their money in Mexican bonds if Mexico restores investor confidence by

pledging Mexican oil revenues as collateral. The Mexicans, and the Clinton team, initially resisted this appeal, telling the markets that oil was Mexico's national patrimony, its crown jewels, and any Mexican government that hocked them could be toppled. They appealed to the markets to think of the big picture. Weren't U.S. government guarantees enough?

The markets said they were interested in the bottom line, not the big picture, and they preferred jewels. Mexico is now going to have to put some oil on the table. In the first major test between the superpowers and super markets, score this one for the markets.

The New York Times

This Growing Indifference Endangers World Peace

By Klaus Schwab and Malcolm MacLaren

DAVOS, Switzerland — The global economy is now enjoying its broadest expansion in years. But the world must not simply revel in its present prosperity; recession eventually will follow economic growth. We must, instead, take advantage of the opportunity now offered to act decisively on a number of challenges that lie beyond the question of growth.

The principal threat to meeting these challenges comes from a growing and widespread indifference to global issues in the developed world. Many people seem to have lost their will to take on global causes and have reverted to apathy, boredom, cynicism or isolationism. In the face of increasing globalization, issues beyond policymakers' backyards are now ignored by many.

The absence of a Weltanschauung has been demonstrated in our collective reaction to many recent international developments. This is dangerous. In each development there lies a potential for greater trouble, which can affect more than those immediately concerned unless business and political leaders together give

each their concerted attention.

Progress in reconciling ancient enemies in the Middle East, South Africa and Northern Ireland, for example, is threatened by this new indifference. Until tempers have cooled and memories have faded, reconciliation remains a fragile process.

To ensure these processes against extremist backlash, the international business community must bring in their money — or "privatize the peace," as Shimon Peres has put it.

Until the international business community is ready for large-scale, long-term investment, development aid, however risky, must be committed and not merely pledged.

Future stability in these areas will be difficult to achieve if their inhabitants, many of whom remain suspicious of recent events, do not soon see some of the much-touted peace dividends.

Should rejectionists succeed in defeating these daring political initiatives, a new world disorder will follow.

The recent events in Mexico have demonstrated that the processes of economic reform and liberalization can be highly fragile. Like reconciliation, these processes demand international support and encouragement.

The way in which the international financial markets work in developing nations must be improved, through the establishment of new checks and balances, if these processes are to be ensured.

A certain apathy seems to pervade discussions of critical social, demographic and environmental affairs. Our crusading spirit in this area, so strong a few years ago, has seriously flagged.

The general public now attaches little importance to issues of economic disparity, population growth, disease, scarcity of resources, crime, refugee movements and environmental decay. Unless addressed, these problems threaten to bring profound stress and instability worldwide.

It will be too late to react when such "Third World issues" (as they are often dismissively

termed) reach First World shores. The prevalent lack of interest today in global issues is manifest nowhere more clearly than in the muted response to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The UN could go far toward meeting many of the challenges beyond growth, but it is crippled by underfunding and parochialism. Countries endlessly debate their dues and their relative weight in policymaking rather than the role of the institution or the issues themselves.

The United States is arguably the most guilty of this. In a world that needs leadership more than ever, the one country that can effectively provide it is suffering from a severe outbreak of isolationism.

Not surprisingly, the UN has been indecisive, incoherent and toothless in the former Yugoslavia. Its members are unable to strike a realistic and credible compromise among the competing claims of the different factions and then to unite behind it.

Moreover, the UN cannot agree to bring force to bear if necessary to back up a compromise. The guidelines for a new type of selective security must be clearly defined. Failing this, the prospects range from the outbreak of a major war between Serbia and Croatia to the breakdown of U.S.-Russian cooperation and the division of Europe once more along hostile lines.

A dangerous mindset now dominates the developed world and is crippling thinking and efforts in international affairs.

Business and political leaders must overcome this collective indifference and meet the challenges beyond growth. We must shape the future as we will — or we must accept any unpleasant surprises it holds.

Mr. Schwab is founder and president of the World Economic Forum and member of the High-Level Advisory Board to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali. Mr. MacLaren is a freelance journalist.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Japanese Are Hit

KAIPING — General Seh has again shown unexpected activity. Word was brought in on Tuesday [Jan. 22] that he was advancing from the direction of Yingshi with 10,000 men, inclusive of a strong force of artillery. On Thursday the Chinese were near Tai-Hai-Yen. During the night the enemy's guns opened fire at long range on the advanced Japanese lines.

1920: The Rhine Watch

NEW YORK — The interview with M. Millerand published in the New York Herald has created a most favorable impression. The article called to the Herald says: "M. Millerand prefers deeds and actions to academic discussions, so there was no hesitancy on my part in putting him this question: 'Will the watch

on the Rhine prove too heavy for France?' "No," replied M. Millerand, "though France misses the American co-operation, she will not sustain the burden of the occupation of the Rhenish Provinces alone. Military arrangements are being made to grant her the help of Allied contingents. The Rhine is not only the frontier of France, but also of England and Italy — these two countries will help France to keep watch over it."

1945: To the Rhine's End

PARIS — General Charles de Gaulle declared yesterday [Jan. 25] that when the war is over French troops will mount guard on the Rhine "from end to end" and that "the whole world should know this." In reply to another question General de Gaulle said somewhat bitterly that France had not been invited to the three-power conference.

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S.A. au capital de 1 200 000 F. RCS Nanterre B 330 1126. Commission Paritaire No 61347
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OPINION

Time to End This Assault On the Honor of a Nation

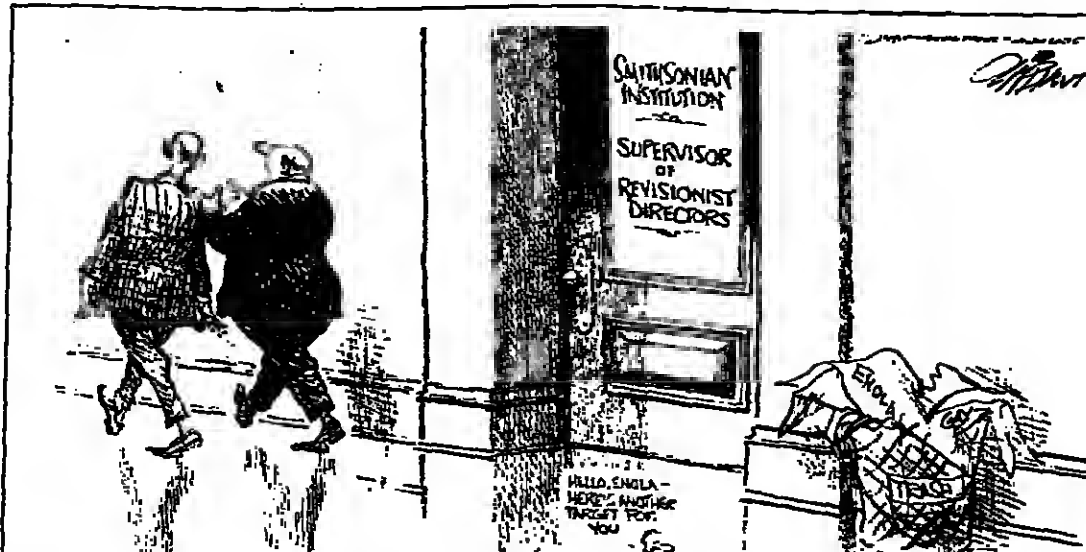
By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is looking for love in all the wrong places, with families like a "middle-class bill of rights" and banalities like another increase in the minimum wage. He could add 10 easy points to his approval rating without spending a dime or more than five minutes of his time. But before saying how, consider how life has felt to many Americans during recent decades of in-your-face government.

Their children have been hauled away from neighborhood schools. Their children have come home

government-certified victim group can enjoy an entitlement to send one of its own to Washington. They have seen the federal government weave a racial, ethnic and sexual spoils system, the premise of which is that life in America is so dismal that about 280 percent of the population qualifies for victim status. (A Hispanic-surnamed lesbian qualifies three times over — four if she is "disabled" by the "stress" of working.) They have been called yahoos for objecting to their tax dollars being used to display photographs of bull-whips in regiments and crucifixes in jars of urine. They have recently seen their tax dollars finance the writing of ideologically tendentious standards for the teaching of history (19 references to McCarthyism, none to Thomas Edison; the foundations of the Sierra Club and National Organization for Women are considered momentous; so are Prudence Crandall and Speckled Snake).

The Smithsonian Institution, like the history standards, is beset with the cranky anti-Americanism of the campuses where the American left has gone to lick its wounds, rationalize its irrelevance and teach the humanities as an indictment of America as a blenheim on Western civilization. Four years ago the Smithsonian produced an "art exhibit," "The West as America," wherein westward expansion was portrayed as an alloy of only three elements — capitalist rapacity, genocide and ecocide. And now the Smithsonian is hip-deep to an-



'We're rewritten the war with Japan; now I suggest we rewrite the history of the war with Germany from the Nazi view. Poor things have been misunderstood lately.'

other murmur of its own making. For the 50th anniversary this August of Hiroshima, the Smithsonian is planning to display the fuselage of the Enola Gay, the B-29 that dropped the bomb. The Smithsonian wants to portray Japan as yet another victim of racist, imperialist America. Said the Smithsonian's initial script, "For most Americans, this... was a war of vengeance. For most Japanese it was a war to defend their unique culture against Western imperialism." Never mind that the Japanese used bayonets to try to pin their unique culture to Manchuria, China, Southeast Asia and the Philippines. On television last Sunday the president's chief of staff, Leon Pa-

netta, was asked if he understood how annoying the Smithsonian's antics are to many people. He said: We are in a "transition period" and people are "angry about a lot of things" — government, their security, their children's future — and we need "tough decisions" and not "simplified answers." Mr. Paolotta's questioner tried again, asking if Mr. Paolotta could sympathize with people who say, "Can't the government in Washington even display artifacts without attacking the country?" Mr. Paolotta replied that "there are legitimate views on all sides of difficult issues like that."

Until Democrats stop talking

such mush about assaults on the nation's values and honor, their party will continue to wither. But suppose Mr. Paolotta's boss strode into the White House press room and, with appropriate podium-pounding, declared: "Heads are going to roll and funds are going to become scarce at the Smithsonian unless the cloth-headed, condescending perpetrators of such insulting rubbish quit using our money to tell us that our nation is nasty and that we are philistines for resenting it when our betters tutor us about our nation's sinfulness." Etc.

Five minutes, maximum. Ten points, minimum. Washington Post Writers Group.

Front-Page Psychologizing Has Gotten Out of Control

By Ben Yagoda

SWARTHMORE, Pennsylvania — In Philadelphia not long ago, a teenager was hounded to death by a gang wielding a baseball bat. What was striking about the local news coverage was how little space was devoted to the horrible act and how much to a kind of interpretive

themselves stimulate reactions. A criticism of former Mayor David Dinkins of New York was that after terrible things happened in the city, the mayor never appeared upset enough. He finally called a news conference and told reporters, "I will endeavor to express myself in such fashion that the least perceptive among you will understand that I'm angry as hell."

MEANWHILE

free-for-all: the casting of blame on the 911 emergency-call system, leading to the mayor's firing of several dispatchers, all of them black; "scapegoating," the mayor's outrage that race had been injected into the whole thing. In fact, the arc of this story was not unusual. A typical front page of a 1990s American newspaper consists of articles about people's assorted resentments, disappointments, predictions, anger, optimism or pessimism concerning one thing or another, as well as one or two accounts of murders, invasions and other events.

This approach is the outgrowth of two long-standing journalistic genres of borderline legitimacy: the "mood of a nation" and "reaction" stories. Politicians have always used the latter to their advantage. Thus the long-time mayor of Baltimore, William Donald Schaefer, acquired a nickname from the near-Homeric formula used in headlines about him: "Mayor Annoyed."

But oow, politicians' reactions

Journalists have begun to concern themselves with subtle, sometimes minute, psychological distinctions, worthy of a Henry James, as in the following headlines I've collected: "Clinton Is Leery of Premature Joy"; "Chronic Pessimism Haunts Germans"; "Giants Are Sad, but Not Sorry." There are even stories about the absence of an emotion: "Bush Choice Fails to Upset Top Aide."

Another treasure trove of the state-of-mind story is the sports section. Merely reporting games won, contracts inked and injuries suffered wouldn't satisfy the sports fan's hunger for reading matter. And so he can read "Stunned Islanders Fight Off Despair" and "Hawkeyes View Paterno's Gloom Skeptically."

The latter is an example of what I call a "double" — reporting a state of mind about another state of mind. Others from my file: "American Jews Furious at Bush's Criticism of Israel"; "GOP Fears Overconfidence in South"; "Schmidt Says He's Bored by Pessimism of Fans, Media"; "Islander Malaise Has Harbour Anger" and (a personal favorite) "Gloom at Saatchi Spawns Anger."

A triple is a much rarer thing. One of the few on my list is about the Red Sox manager: "Hobson Fires Back at Critics of His Toughness."

In part, journalism is merely following deeper trends. In his book "Historical Consciousness," the historian John Lukacs argues that the most salient characteristic of the modern world is the triumph of mind over matter, the sense in which consciousness in many forms now takes precedence over physical reality.

There is also a less cosmic, but maybe more important, explanation for the emulous fetish: editorial laxness. Led on by spin doctors, gaping news holes, perceived demand and simple fashion, reporters and editors have let the flimsiest concoctions pass as news. I'm pessimistic about reversing the trend.

Mr. Yagoda, who teaches journalism at the University of Delaware, is writing a history of The New Yorker. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Call for UN Action

The horrendous and despicable act of terrorism in Israel on Sunday demands an immediate response from the UN Security Council under its charter mandate to promote "international peace and security."

There is not the slightest doubt that this and other repeated acts by fundamentalists are designed to halt the peace process initiated on Sept. 13, 1993, on the lawn of the White House and in which so many have invested their efforts and hopes.

A demand should be forthcoming from the highest organs of the United Nations to the effect that states which are labeled terrorist, or supporters of terrorism, should take heed that the international community has staked too much to allow

peace to be frustrated. If the Security Council can intervene in war it surely has the right to intervene to prevent state parties from supplying physical and moral support to disrupt a pregnant peace process.

Because the United Nations has such an unbalanced record in the 50 years of conflict in the Middle East, it has been practically excluded from the ongoing peace process.

Now is the opportunity to prove its bona fides by resoundingly condemning parties and states directly or indirectly responsible for these repeated acts of terror.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, Geneva.

The writer is the chairman of UN Watch and a former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Europe.

Tolstoy and Grozny

Regarding "A Troubled Conscience on the Road to Grozny" (Meanwhile, Jan. 20) by Peter Crane:

Neither Tolstoy nor any other Russian attacked Grozny during the 19th-century conquest of the Caucasus; the place was an imperial Russian outpost. It began as a Russian fort in 1818. General Alexei Ermolov (the Russian proconsul of the Caucasus from 1816 to 1827) chose the name "Grozny" in hope of terrorizing the local Chechens (the Russian word means "terrible" or "dreadful").

More antagonized than scared, the indigenous population was understandably hostile to this incursion, and Chechnya became a major theater of operations in Russia's

prolonged war to subjugate the northern Caucasus (a goal essentially achieved in 1859 with the surrender of Shamil, the imam of Chechnya and Dagestan).

After the discovery of oil in its area in the 1830s, Grozny grew into a town of some commercial importance, always under exclusively Russian authority. During his military service in the early 1850s young Tolstoy went to Grozny, but as a tourist visitor.

When Tolstoy wrote "Hadji Murat" during 1896-1904, he presented the horrific aftermath of a Russian assault on the Chechen village Makhket. As for "The Raid," the Russian text of the story does not name the village attacked by the imperial army nor even mention Chechnya, though Tolstoy was indeed stationed in a

Russian Cossack settlement on that territory's northern frontier.

SUSAN LAYTON, Paris.

The writer is author of "Russian Literature and Empire: Conquest of the Caucasus from Pushkin to Tolstoy."

Stop and Do Jump Squats

Regarding "On Road, Drowsiness Is as Deadly as Drink" (Dec. 10):

Pulling over to sleep is not the only solution. To combat drowsiness, you can stop the car and do jump squats, or run (in situ or around), until the heartbeat races. Or, if this is too strenuous, equally effective is to sing or shout at the top of your lungs nonstop.

MONROE SOLOMKA, Bilbao, Spain.

Positive Budget Input

Despite the political and editorial fury about the U.S. budget deficit, I have yet to read mention of the millions of newly employed Americans who presumably are now paying income tax. With their input, should not the deficit and interest thereon decline?

LOWELL SENNETT, Lafayette, France.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Why Dying Stars Go Out With a Bang

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At the end of their bright lives, their nuclear fires spent and the heavy hand of gravity bearing down, stars of the most massive kind muster one last spurt of energy and go out with a bang.

First the cataclysmic collapse: The star's iron core implodes, shrinking in less than a second from a diameter of several thousand miles to an extremely dense ball of 40 miles (65 kilometers), with no loss of mass. Then the explosion: Milliseconds after the collapse, in an eruption that is among the most violent events in nature, all of the star's outer layers blow apart. For a brief time, the fireball shines with the brilliance of 100 billion stars.

These spectacular supernovas, scattering stellar ashes hither and yon, are acts of cosmic renewal. The debris becomes the stuff of interstellar dust, new planets and life itself. Nearly all the atoms of carbon, silicon, calcium and iron that make up a person's body weight and nearly all the oxygen in water and air had their origins inside these doomed stars.

For decades astrophysicists studying supernovas could understand the forces causing the sudden collapse but were at a loss to explain the explosion. Now they think they can.

By simulating the inner workings of supernovas with supercomputers, scientists

at the University of Arizona in Tucson and Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico have discovered the mechanism that is most likely to trigger the explosion.

It is the work of convection currents in the gaseous envelope surrounding the star's just-collapsed core. Like water brought to a boil in a pot, the gas is heated by neutrinos, the energetic, virtually massless subatomic particles radiated by the extremely hot core. In about a tenth of a second, the buildup of pressure blows the lid off the star's shell.

The phenomenon was described at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Tucson by Dr. Willy Benz, a University of Arizona astronomer, and Dr. Marc Herant, a Los Alamos astrophysicist. Another model of the same mechanism was reported by a group led by Dr. Adam S. Burrows, a theoretical astrophysicist at Arizona, and including Dr. John C. Hayes of Arizona and Dr. Bruce A. Fryxell of the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

"This is a real breakthrough," said Dr. Alex Filippenko, an astronomer at the University of California at Berkeley. "For the first time, we think we know how the explosion happens."

The new models explain not only the cause of the explosion, scientists said, but some of its observed effects, including the dispersal of heavy elements in the debris, the overall asymmetric shape of the supernova fireball and the behavior of pulsars.

Left behind after the explosion is a stellar corpse known as a neutron star, the dense core stripped of everything else. Some neutron stars, spinning rapidly, emit pulsating radio signals, and so are called pulsars.

Previous models had been unsatisfactory because, though it was known that the stellar collapse generated tremendous energy, scientists could not show how the heat could be transferred from the core into the outer layers in sufficient amounts to set off the explosion. One explanation was that the shock wave from the collapse reverberating outward might lead to the supernova. But in other simulations, this never seemed to occur.

TO the dismay of scientists, the shock wave always stalled out before it could produce an explosion. In such an event, the star, instead of exploding, would probably disappear into a black hole, a concentration of mass so dense that no radiation can escape its gravitational grip.

"The sudden, near one-millionfold compression of the core makes it fantastically hot, on the order of several hundred billion degrees," Dr. Herant said. "It becomes a huge reservoir of heat energy, more than 100 times the amount of energy needed to power a supernova. The problem then is how to tap that energy."

For their simulations of the death throes of massive stars, the researchers used powerful computers capable of running millions of calculations a second. They could thus test models by plotting changes oc-

curing in microseconds and determining the likely consequences, given the laws of modern physics. They were able to model the actions and reactions in two and sometimes three dimensions, not the one dimension to which previous simulations had been limited.

The scientists also benefited from detailed studies of SN1987A, the closest supernova to be observed in the last 400 years. The stellar explosion became visible in February 1987 in the Large Magellanic Cloud, a galactic neighbor of the Milky Way. The last one seen in the Milky Way itself was recorded by Johannes Kepler in 1604.

Stars of more modest size, like the sun, do not come to explosive ends. When they deplete their nuclear fuel, their outer layers gently drift away into space and the stars cool off, becoming dim white dwarfs. (That fate is at least five billion years away for the sun.) But stars that are 8 to 100 times more massive than the sun have shorter life spans and more catastrophic deaths. The nearby giant star Betelgeuse is a prime candidate to expire some day as a supernova.

When such a massive star exhausts its primary fuels of hydrogen and then helium, it must consume successively heavier elements that have been produced in its fusion furnace.

This is an act of desperation, and for a time the energy released prevents the star from collapsing under its own weight. But when by this process the star's core finally turns to iron, it is the beginning of the end.

IN BRIEF

Test for Prostate Cancer Is Found to Be Reliable

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers reported Wednesday the first strong evidence that a widely used blood test for prostate cancer accurately detects a significant majority of cancers that will later grow, spread and become deadly. The news should ease nagging doubts about the test that have troubled many doctors and patients.

The test, known as PSA, could find 80 percent of aggressive prostate cancers five years before they would otherwise have been detected and could find half of all aggressive prostate tumors 10 years before they would have been noticed.

But the study, published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, did not address the pressing question of whether treating prostate cancer early saves lives. In some cancers, like lung cancer, even early detection and treatment do not make a difference in survival rates. Because the treatment for prostate cancer has many serious side effects, the debate over the use of the test continues.

Lack of Hormone May Cause Diabetes Complication

NEW YORK (NYT) — A painful and sometimes disabling complication of diabetes may be caused by an underproduction of a hormone that nourishes and maintains the body's nervous system, according to a new theory.

The theory offers a novel explanation

for the condition known as diabetic neuropathy, a gradual deterioration of peripheral nerves that generally affects old patients and initially causes a painful burning sensation in the hands and feet. It can lead to foot amputations, impotence, incontinence and gastrointestinal problems. It had been thought that the condition was caused by too much sugar in the blood, but the new theory suggests that it is caused by a deficiency of a recently discovered nerve growth factor.

If this idea is correct, it may be possible to prevent nerve damage by supplementing the body's own supply of this hormone with daily injections, said Dr. Douglas Ishii, a biochemist at Colorado State University.

U.S. Meteorologists Issuing Longer-Term Forecasts

NEW YORK (NYT) — From now until June at least, it is likely to be warmer than normal most of the time in most of the United States, according to the first of a new generation of forecasts that the National Weather Service has begun issuing a year or more in advance.

Until now government meteorologists have issued forecasts for no more than three months in advance, and then only to describe the chances that a given area would be warmer, colder, wetter or drier than normal. They believe that now with computer simulations and statistical analysis of past weather patterns on which long-term forecasts are based, they may be able to extend the horizon of their predictions.

PARIS FASHION

Saint Laurent: Venus Emerging From a Tuxedo

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The embroidered bodice rose like Botticelli's Venus — not from a shell, but from a tuxedo jacket ringing the hips.

In a virtuoso couture performance, Yves Saint Laurent played couture conjuring tricks: chiffon handkerchiefs plucked from the bosom of curly jackets; or satin lapels unfurling from the knees. In one tuxedo double act, an abalone-green satin jacket with knifed-blue lapels was worn with a black dress rising from pink lapels.

"It was a *jeu d'esprit*, but very difficult to do technically — almost impossible," said Saint Laurent of his witty, wondrous and utterly chic takes on his signature tuxedo.

The French have the word for Saint Laurent's mastery of elegance: *im-pecc-able*, rapped out in three syllables like the click of heels on a Paris sidewalk. From its plain tailored opening to its lyrical butterfly-strewn ending, Saint Laurent's cut, fit, use of color and decoration was impeccable in any language.

Or try the French *irreproachable* and read that as the neat charm of the bourgeoisie: a dog-tooth blazer, given a tweak by using natural and brown, instead of black and white, or a manish suit softened with a rose-pink pinstripe and matching puffed sleeves. Touches of the 1940s came with platform shoes and perky cocktail hats, affluted with butterflies. They cheered up day wear that was perfectly predictable, while the evening clothes were magical.

Butterflies were the show's theme: not just translucent wings alighting on the hats, but as graphic prints on the trim day dresses, or swimming on the brocade for the bridal gown, its colors reflecting the vivid flowers decorating the runway arch.

The purity and simplicity of

Saint Laurent's evening dresses comes from an effortless mastery of technique that is the distilled essence of haute couture. So in three exceptional dresses, white satin just insinuated itself to the figure, hibiscus-red crepe slithered from its V-neckline and raspberry chiffon poured like a melting sorbet.

"The man reached perfection — and it is not often we see that," said loyal client Nan Kempner, while Nicole Fischelis, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue, plans to put all the tuxedos in the store's Manhattan windows.

If the Balmain show was Oscar de la Renta's swan song (he is threatening to return to New York), it had some fine feathers. But they were not necessarily the Swan Lake plumes on a pastel-pink ball gown with dyed-duck headgear. And definitely not the techno bright chiffon coats edged in marabou like sleazy lingerie.

Instead, de la Renta showed a new incisiveness with his scissors, cutting a mean suit, with long jackets seamed taut to the torso and skirts hovering on the knee. In mimosa yellow or navy traced with white, they made some of the best client clothes seen so far for the summer season.

"The colors, I loved the colors," said de la Renta's buddy U.S. Ambassador Pamela Harriman, who was wearing a wine-red and navy Geoffrey Beene suit, but talking about Balmain's hot coral or sweet pastels.

Draped cocktail jackets and fluffy ball gowns, not to mention the wedding dress with feathers on the skirt, looked right out of the Balmain's 1950s archives, by way of John Galiano, whose couture spoofs in ready-to-wear have come to roost in this couture season.

That retro feeling had spread even to the runways of Guy Laroche, but designer Michel Klein, 37, honed on old fashion magazines and flea market finds, gave a youthful touch to the camp-



Saint Laurent's sheath dress rising from a tuxedo skirt.

couture style. The models were fitted suits and teetered on high heels, but colors were sunny, from tequila sunrise orange through golden yellow, and stylized hair and hats were witty. So was the question mark jewel suspended from the straps of a little black dress.

Klein is growing into his couture skin. He showed dresses in a lattice of pleats that were well-wrought although they were titled "Mission Impossible."

The best of his show were the modern pantsuits and simple

trench coats — doubly welcome in a season fixated on *John maddame* and stiletto heels.

So did Hanae Mori know that Saint Laurent had netted her signature butterfly? Her favorite motif was replaced with a striking print of a carp down the front of an evening dress and bold splashes of tachist art. Mori, who is one of the quiet success stories in current couture, said that she could hardly get the collection finished because of the demands on her ateliers from the Japanese court and from her 200 clients.

They will love her scalloped suits cut on the curve, petaled skirts and the off-the-shoulder bodice that made a pretty wedding gown.

Pasteur, the Past and the Future

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the beginning was this simple question: Can life be formed from nonliving matter?

Scientists and philosophers used to believe so. But from instinct buttressed by observation and ceaseless experimentation, Louis Pasteur knew that invisible life is all around, in air and water, mostly for the good but also for the ill of mankind. Much later, the development of electron microscopes enabled researchers to see the teeming life that Pasteur could only postulate from experience.

By the time Pasteur died 100 years ago — an event that is being marked in Paris and in several cities around the world with exhibitions and scientific conferences — the theory of "spontaneous generation" out of nothing had been laid to rest.

Pasteur did not say it could not happen. He merely wrote in a notebook that he had been looking for it for 20 years and could not find it. Better, he said, to stick to conclusions from established facts.

A distinctive Pasteurian style endures at the institute bearing his name in Paris and at 23 related institutions around the world. According to Maxine Schwartz, director-general of the institute here, this style has three elements:

- The idea that science has its applications just as a tree bears fruit.
- A belief in the progress of science.
- A strong humanitarian spirit, directed particularly toward developing countries.

Although the institute no longer owns production companies, it has agreements with two pharmaceutical companies, Rhône-Poulenc and Sanofi, which pay royalties in return for access to its research and the use of its name. The institute in France gets about 36 percent of its income from such activities, 30 percent from the government and the rest from gifts and legacies.

The Pasteur Institute opened in 1888 to treat rabies, after an international public subscription supported among others by this newspaper, which reported, "special buildings outside are arranged for dogs, pigeons, guinea pigs, rabbits and the various other animals that are to suffer in the cause of science."

Today the land on which those buildings stood is occupied by high-tech laboratories, a hospital and a recently opened scientific library and information center, which was



Louis Pasteur: An unseen world.

built with the help of a 274 million franc (\$52 million) legacy from the sale of jewelry bequeathed by the Duchess of Windsor.

Pasteur had demonstrated in 1885 that rabies, a certain killer caused by a virus, could be cured by the timely application of a vaccine prepared from the saliva of an infected animal. His first patient, survived, but others died, leading to a furious polemic in which Pasteur was accused of poisoning people rather than curing them. But Pasteur and his assistants were eventually able to prove that the method was safe in all but a few cases in which the treatment was administered too late.

At the end of his life, Pasteur was able to say, "Where are the contradictions now? They have disappeared, but the truth remains." Another Pasteur saying, still much quoted by researchers at the institute, is that discoveries — like Luc Montagnier's identification of the virus that causes AIDS — come to "the prepared mind."

Dr. Montagnier's long battle with Robert Gallo of the United States over who first discovered the human immunodeficiency virus was reminiscent of Pasteur's fight with the German biologist Robert Koch over the reproduction of certain germs by spores. Dr. Montagnier won his argument, which Dr. Schwartz said "is more important for moral and ethical, than for economic reasons."

To mark the anniversary, the institute has organized an exhibition on Pasteur's life and work, in addition to the permanent museum containing his apartment, working quarters and library. The exhibition, "Une Vie pour la Vie" (A Life for Life), shows how Pasteur's research on seemingly unrelated subjects — crystals, silkworms, beer and wine, and finally infectious disease — were links in a chain that has had a profound impact on chemistry, agriculture, industry, medicine, surgery, hygiene, immunology and the development of vaccines.

After identifying the microbe wreaking havoc among silkworms and thus saving the French silk industry, Pasteur turned at the age of 49 to research into the causes and treatment of infectious and contagious diseases. He identified the anthrax bacterium, the microorganism responsible for gas gangrene, the staphylococcus and streptococcus bacteria and the chicken cholera bacillus.

PASTEUR had a mawkish sense of humor allied to a sense of the theatrical. After he said that chickens could not contract anthrax, a rival set out to prove him wrong by injecting birds with infected material — in vain. After taunting his challenger for some time, Pasteur produced a dead bird. Cause of death? Anthrax. What Pasteur knew and his rival did not was that birds would not become infected at ordinary temperature, but would if frozen. He put his bird in a tub of icy water before administering the infected material.

The Pasteur Institute's main vocation remains the struggle against infectious disease — new ones, and old ones prevalent in Pasteur's day such as tuberculosis that have been driven back in industrialized countries and are now returning in a more virulent form. Dr. Schwartz points out that in many of the developed countries with which the Pasteur Institute is involved they have never gone away.

Centennial events include a traveling exhibition in the United States, the reopening of the house where Pasteur was born and the restoration of his laboratory in the Ecole Normale in Paris, where he performed the first rabies inoculations.

There will also be colloquiums in Rio de Janeiro, Hanoi, Dakar, Tahiti, New York and Paris. The commemoration will close on Sept. 28, the anniversary of Pasteur's death, with the awarding of a prize to a scientist chosen for service to public health.

BOOKS

FABLES OF ABUNDANCE: A Cultural History of Advertising in America

By Jackson Lears. 492 pages. \$30. Basic Books.

Reviewed by Alan Pell Crawford

IN 1919, a defiant advertising copywriter named Sherwood Anderson proclaimed in "Winesburg, Ohio" his determination "to see beneath the surface" of American life. No sooner could Anderson commit those bold words to the page, however, than Camel cigarettes began advertising its product with the illustration of a bold individualist, who gazed with arch sophistication at the cigarette he held between thumb and forefinger. "Camels are made for men who think for themselves," the ad announced. "They're the men who demand real quality in everything they buy. They look deeper than the surface."

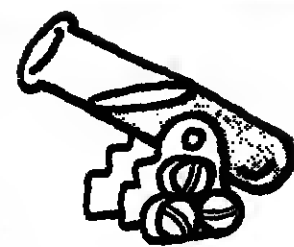
Jackson Lears's "Fables of Abundance" examines many things (the iconography of 19th-century chromolithographs, America's obsession with body odor) but one theme suggested by the case of "Winesburg's" author outflanks the rest: Intentionally or not, Lears has written a fair account of the frenzied efforts of self-regarding aesthetes and intellectuals to stay one step ahead of the technical virtuosity of the image business. Mostly, they failed.

"For avant-garde artists and

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• John Frederic Murray, professor at the Cardiovascular Research Institute of the University of California School of Medicine, is reading "The Forgotten Plague: How the Battle Against Tuberculosis Was Won — and Lost" by Frank Ryan.

"It is also about the development of antibiotics in general, with work by Swedish and Swiss and German chemists. It's a fascinating tale." (IHT)



writers who exalted life in extremes, the situation could be maddening," Lears concedes of the competition artists felt from admen. "It was becoming more difficult to distinguish themselves from an ever more knowing bourgeoisie."

There are comic aspects to this Vanity Fair, but Lears is far too earnest a scholar to see them. His sympathies are so clearly with the poets and painters that he seems unable to view advertising except through their eyes, and his struggles to comprehend its baffling, perhaps fearful effects meet with no more success than theirs.

His undertaking, to be fair, is a large and noble one. Advertising, he argues, has "helped recast our relationships with material goods." National advertisers have replaced the "satisfactions of actual possession" with the "excitement of anticipated purchase." Sick admen have encouraged us to believe our very souls could be transformed by buying the

goods they hawk, robbing objects of their reality by turning them (and everything else) into commodities. We have lost much in the process, he says.

That may be so, but there is not a great deal in this book to convince us of its truth — and too little about advertising. The title itself is somewhat misleading. "Fables of Abundance" is less a history of advertising than a study of its critics, most of whom knew next to nothing of the business.

This book is to advertising what Ken Burns's late lamented series on baseball was to the national pastime. "Baseball" was less about baseball than about what the game has meant to a certain kind of middle-class intellectual, and the same may be said of advertising and "Fables of Abundance."

American intellectuals have long found advertisements (and commerce) loathsome, and Lears documents this loathing. But he exaggerates the intellectuals' superiorities of mind and

soul to the admen's, and by so doing may have overlooked a source of the intellectual's hostility toward his commercial counterpart. Novelists and painters are manipulators of images too, after all, and they can be as facile in their sleight of hand and as prey to self-deception as the most cynical Madison Avenue smoothie.

The supposedly independent academician in his lecture hall and the artist in his studio may fear that they are not really so superior to the copywriter and art director, and their rage may be a response to their recognition of this unflattering fact. They probably suspect this about themselves, even if Lears does not.

Lears seems no less susceptible to intellectual fads than copywriters and art directors are to commercial ones. He writes of the "triumph of a positivistic version of Cartesian dualism," "an associational notion of causality" and an "imperial primitivism [that] implied a dialectical relationship between white Christendom and the 'lower beings.'" After 400 pages of this glop, one yearns for prose that is "minty fresh."

Alan Pell Crawford, a public relations writer, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

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LINGUAPHONE **Herald Tribune**

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal both North-Souths reached four hearts. Both West players, one of them Glenn Milgrim, led a top diamond and East signalled with the queen. Consider whether South can and should win if West cashes a second diamond.

West cashed a second diamond and then exited with a trump. Sitting South for the Milgrim team was Kitty Munson, who won the trump lead in her hand, ruffed a diamond, drew the remaining trump and ducked a club. She won the club return and reached this position:

NORTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ A 10	♠ 9	♠ K 7 6 4 2	♠ J 5 3	♠ 8 6	♠ Q J 8 7 4
♥ Q 9	♥ 7	♥ A K 4	♥ Q 5	♥ 8 5	♥ K 7 6 3
♦ K 7	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

SOUTH (D)		WEST		EAST	
♠ A 10	♠ 9	♠ K 7 6 4 2	♠ J 5 3	♠ 8 6	♠ Q J 8 7 4
♥ Q 9	♥ 7	♥ A K 4	♥ Q 5	♥ 8 5	♥ K 7 6 3
♦ K 7	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♣, West 1♥, North 1♠, East 4♥. West led the diamond ace.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

German Church Admits to Holocaust Guilt

Bishops Say Catholic Anti-Semitism Abetted Nazi Slaughter

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — In an unusually blunt confession of guilt, Germany's Roman Catholic bishops have asserted that Catholics share responsibility for the Nazi Holocaust.

The bishops deplored the failure of German Catholics to act against Nazism, and asserted that they now bore a special responsibility to speak out against anti-Semitism. "The denial and guilt that was prevalent in those days also came from the church," the bishops said in a statement. "During the period of the Third Reich, Christians did not carry out the required resistance to racist anti-Semitism."

Christian and Jewish leaders welcomed the bishops' statement, which was issued in advance of the 50th anniversary, on Friday, of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

"There has never been such a clear recognition of guilt and its consequences for the Catholic Church and for Christians," said Ansgar Koschel, general secretary of the Association for Christian-Jewish Co-

operation. A leading Catholic theologian, Johann-Baptist Metz, said there was "a new quality" in the statement, and predicted that it would inspire "Christian moral courage."

The Auschwitz anniversary is being observed in Germany with seminars and public events. More than 400 specialists from Germany and elsewhere are holding a weeklong conference in Hamburg to discuss "the roots of Nazi mass murder" and to encourage Germans to defend the rights of minorities.

Catholic bishops here had hoped to issue their acknowledgment of Catholic guilt together with bishops from Poland, but were unable to reach agreement on a common text. Some Polish Catholic leaders have expressed anger at the singularity of their suffering at Auschwitz.

The German statement issued Tuesday began with the assertion that "the overwhelming majority of the prisoners and victims at this camp were Jews."

For that reason, it said, Auschwitz is the

symbol of the destruction of European Jewry.

"It weighs heavily upon us to know that there were only isolated initiatives on behalf of persecuted Jews," the statement said, "and that even after the pogroms of 1938 there was no clear public protest when hundreds of synagogues were burned and destroyed, cemeteries were desecrated, and countless Jewish homes were attacked and plundered, and people were insulted, mistreated and even killed."

German newspapers welcomed the bishops' statement, although some said it came years too late. "The acknowledgment of anti-Semitism in the 2000-year-old church, and the admission that Christians did not undertake the required resistance to anti-Semitism during the Third Reich, has never before been so clearly stated," the Rheinische Post said.

A spokeswoman for the German bishops, Heike Thome, said the statement was intended to be "a cry against forgetting, an appeal for reflection and remembrance."



A Simpson attorney, Johnnie Cochran, delivering his opening statement Wednesday.

TRIAL: Defense Opens

Continued from Page 1

able, saying this was "not exactly true." He acknowledged that Mr. Simpson had pleaded no contest to spousal battery in 1989 but said he had "paid his debt" and that there was no evidence that he had again hurt his wife.

Prosecutors had opened their case Tuesday by first seeking to undercut Mr. Simpson's public image as an affable and non-threatening celebrity and then hammering home to jurors the evidence they said linked him to the murders.

Deputy District Attorney Christopher Darden first offered a motive: the rage of an abusive and obsessively jealous former husband.

"He killed Nicole for a single reason," he told the court. "He killed her because he couldn't have her, and if he couldn't have her, he didn't want anyone else to."

Then the lead prosecutor, Marcia Clark, outlined in vivid detail what she called "devastating proof" that the former football star and actor had brutally killed the victims and then left a trail of blood that led directly to his own bedroom.

After showing jurors color photographs of the blood-soaked bodies of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman, Ms. Clark said that "over and over and over again," genetic testing of the blood pointed to the conclusion that Mr. Simpson committed the murders.

She also disclosed for the first time that blood found on a pair of socks in Mr. Simpson's bedroom matched the blood of the victims.

As Mr. Simpson watched intently, occasionally shaking his head in apparent disbelief, Ms. Clark disclosed for the first time that a bloody glove found by police detectives at his home shortly after the killings had not only blood and hair follicles that genetically matched those of Nicole Simpson and Mr. Goldman, but also fibers from Mr. Goldman's shirt and from Mr. Simpson's car.

Anticipating defense challenges to how the police collected the blood evidence, Ms. Clark said sloppy handling might, in some cases, lead to faulty test results.

But, she said, the prosecution had tried to determine from all the tests whether Mr. Simpson could possibly be excluded, and "over and over and over again" the answer was no, the defendant cannot be excluded. (AP, WP)

Dresden Confronts a Fatal Anniversary

50 Years After the Firebombing, Its Memory Opens Old Wounds

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

DRESDEN, Germany — In the half-century since one of history's most devastating firebombing raids reduced Dresden to rubble, the city has been largely rebuilt. Some of its most magnificent edifices, including the baroque 18th-century Zwinger Palace and the stately Semper Opera, have been painstakingly restored and now look much as they appear in prewar photos.

Nine hotels are expected to open this year to accommodate the steadily increasing stream of tourists who come here to see the city and the spectacular treasures in its museums.

Yet, despite Dresden's new prosperity, many visitors cannot escape an eerie sense of the horror that is forever bound up with its name. The Allied bombing of this city remains the central experience in its history and one of the defining moments of World War II. Next month, Dresden will observe the 50th anniversary of the bombing.

Planners of the observance have a difficult balance to achieve: how to mourn the victims without seeming to cast blame on the countries whose pilots carried out the raids. That balance is made more difficult by continuing debate among historians about whether the bombing of Dresden was necessary.

The stated objective was to destroy railroad yards and thus delay the deployment of German troops to the eastern front. But the scope of the bombing was far greater than would have been necessary for that end, and has led some historians to suggest

that its true purpose may have been to destroy the morale of the German people.

In three waves of bombing on Feb. 13 and 14, 1945, British and U.S. bombers dropped nearly 3,500 tons of explosives and phosphorus on what had been one of Europe's most beautiful cities. City records held the names of 39,773 "officially identified dead." But, with the city swollen with refugees, the true toll was probably much higher.

Memorial services have been held in Dresden every February since the bombing, but this year's program is far more ambitious than any before. There will be concerts, speeches, art exhibitions, theater performances and poetry readings.

Roman Herzog, the president of Germany, will deliver the main address on Feb. 13. His decision to appear has already set off criticism from some intellectuals. One, the writer Ralph Giordano, warned that Mr. Herzog's appearance would encourage those who see Germany as "the eternal victim of history."

"In this world view, there is no such thing as Germany the perpetrator," Mr. Giordano wrote in an open letter to Mr. Herzog. "Those who want to twist the truths of history and minimize Germany's crimes are seeking to misuse the memory of that horrible night in Dresden."

In reply to these criticisms, Mr. Herzog insisted that he had no intention of "pouring oil on that fire."

"For me, Dresden is an occasion to radically reject war," he said in an interview.

The face of every older person on the

street here seems to hide memories of the firestorm. One such face is that of Anita John, a retired bookkeeper who was 12 years old on the night of the raid. On a recent afternoon, sipping coffee in her living room under a painting of old Dresden, she told her story quietly and without tears.

"My parents and I ran into the basement when the first alarm sounded," she recalled. "There were about 50 of us down there. When the bombing began, the noise was deafening. The earth shook like an earthquake without end. We lay on top of each other until it finally stopped."

"Some of the people decided to try to make their way out through the city," she added. "A few survived, but most of them we never heard from again. Fourteen of us were in the cellar when the second raid began. Smoke began to pour in. I lost consciousness. When I woke up, my parents and everyone else in the cellar were dead from smoke poisoning. I walked out into the daylight and saw that the city was still on fire."

"There was no way to control it. Bodies were everywhere. Somehow I made my way to a cousin's house. When she opened the door, my resistance finally broke and I collapsed."

Asked if she considered the bombing to have been a war crime, Mrs. John replied, "Of course it was."

After a moment, she spoke again. "It's only fair to add that Germany started the war. Hitler's Allies were only hitting back. If there is a lesson from Dresden, it is that war itself, any war, is a crime."

Ex-Nanny Says She'd Testify For Simpson

Reuters

VIENNA — An Austrian woman who worked as an au pair in O.J. Simpson's Los Angeles home has described the former football star as "a warm-hearted, loving, sensitive and considerate husband."

The Vienna Weekly News said Gabriela Steigberger, 35, had written to Mr. Simpson's lawyers offering to testify on his behalf.

The paper quoted her as saying she had worked as an au pair in the Simpson household for three months in 1987, caring for Sydney, the daughter of Mr. Simpson and his wife, Nicole Brown Simpson.

"O.J. never raised his voice at home," she said. "He adored his wife and showered her with presents."

"The allegation that he had always tormented his wife just cannot remain unanswered," she added. "If they want me to testify, I'll do so."

Deng Reported Unable to Make Any Decisions

Reuters

TOKYO — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, is no longer able to exercise day-to-day leadership or make decisions on policy issues because of poor health, authoritative sources said Wednesday.

The sources, who have access to wide-ranging intelligence reports, said that for about the past two months, Mr. Deng had played no significant role in the leadership of the country.

They said that although poor health had forced Mr. Deng to withdraw from day-to-day leadership several months ago, until about two months ago he had still been able to issue occasional edicts on policy matters such as the future of Hong Kong or economic reform.

"But in the last couple of months he has not even been able to do this," one of the sources said.

The sources said a team of doctors was treating the 90-year-old Mr. Deng, who has ruled China since 1978, for various illnesses.

Islamic Jihad Denies It Has Assets in U.S.

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Two radical Palestinian groups on Wednesday scorned President Bill Clinton's executive order freezing the assets of 12 Middle Eastern groups, saying they had no assets in the United States to be frozen.

The leaders of Islamic Jihad and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine also berated Mr. Clinton for denouncing the attack in Israel on Sunday by Jihad suicide bombers in which 19 Israelis were killed.

"I assure everybody that we never had any assets in the U.S. or any foreign banks," said Fathi Al Shukaki, the leader of Jihad. "This decision is meaningless to us." He said, "It only proves a biased stand in favor of Israel and a cheap attempt to gather Jewish votes in the American elections."

The leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayef Hawatmeh, said his group had no assets in the United States and that Mr. Clinton's measures showed his bias toward Israel.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton froze U.S. assets of a dozen groups and 18 individuals who have been linked to acts of international terrorism. Mr. Clinton said the groups, including Islamic Jihad and the Democratic Front, threatened the Middle East peace process. Two Jewish groups, Kach and Kahane Chai, were also included.

SUICIDE: Many Palestinians Lured by Martyrdom

Continued from Page 1

ing 57 Israelis to the last year. Just as the bombings have shaken Israel, they have also sent currents of admiration through young men here who declare that they, too, are eager to go to paradise by killing Jews.

A generation that in other circumstances might have seen athletes or actors as role models seems to idolize the gunmen and suicide bombers of Islamic Jihad and its militant twin, Hamas.

Their pictures hang in homes and are carried in wallets and on key chains. Walls are covered with graffiti saluting them and with bold drawings of their attacks. At some demonstrations, young men wear sheets like shrouds, indicating their readiness to die.

The cult was on full display recently at a rally in the town of Khan Yunis honoring another local hero, Ayman Radi, who blew himself up last month in Jerusalem, injuring 13 people.

The crowd was entertained by a group of singers in black leather jackets and ties. Known as "The Martyrs," they looked something like teenage idols from the 1950s, but their songs were about a different kind of love.

"Ayman, pure lover of Jerusalem," the lead singer crooned. "You are safe in paradise next to God. The tears of your mother are roses and jasmine. We are Palestinian Muslims fighting the Jewish army."

A youngster walked through the crowd showing off an envelope full of pictures of dead members of the Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas. Giant posters of Mr. Radi and fallen gunmen, one of them

showing a uniformed fighter stepping on a pile of skulls, covered the stage.

Such worship of heroic death first spread here in the late 1980s, when the Palestinian uprising began and many young men witnessed daily bloodshed during street clashes with Israeli soldiers.

In recent months, support for anti-Israeli attacks has been fueled by growing frustration over the lack of change in living conditions under Palestinian self-rule, and by anger at Israel's continued presence in the Gaza Strip and its control of the area's borders.

To many Palestinians, the suicide killers are models of defiance, rebelling against a life of degradation. Their actions serve as an antidote to the constant nursing of grievances that is a habit here after decades of occupation.

"I'm not living like a human being," said a high school student at the Khan Yunis rally who gave his name as Mohammed. "This is not a dignified life. Either an honorable life or martyrdom."

A man called Abu Rateb, who is married with children, said, "We're dead now. We live when the pieces of our bodies are collected in Tel Aviv."

Such an end is seen here as a beginning, a passage from a transient and grim existence to the pleasures of eternal life — a world where, according to Islamic belief, martyrs enjoy 72 virgin brides and are next to God with other righteous men.

"We don't call this suicide, which is forbidden in Islam," said Imad Falouji, publisher of a Hamas newspaper. "These are martyrdom operations. We are

commanded to wage holy war for the sake of God. Here the attacker is assured success, he avoids arrest, inflicts heavier casualties on the enemy and gains martyrdom."

But to Dr. Mustafa Masri, a psychiatrist to Gaza's only community mental health program, such glorification of death is a sign of depression and despair.

"Our own society is somehow committing suicide," he said. "Look at our streets — we are neglectful of everything. There is a depression in this country. At social gatherings you hear people talking about basic needs, political and economic problems, but there is no mention whatsoever of the future."

Dr. Iyad Sarraj, the program director, said that in such a state of impotence, some people could be powerfully attracted to the idea of suicide attack.

"It is an act of ultimate control," he said. "You control death, you control life, you control your environment and you decide when to die."

The bombers have typically been devout single men from poor backgrounds. In their early 20s, who have experienced a personal loss or traumatic bulimic at the hands of the Israelis, doctors say. Though such experiences are common here, they seem to have pushed some youths to extremes.

"There's a process of brainwashing," Dr. Sarraj said. "You live in a semihypnotic state. You become so overwhelmed with one idea that you completely isolate yourself from the rest of the world. You have to conform to the group, and with it you find a new identity."

ISRAEL: 2,200 West Bank Units

Continued from Page 1

munities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. "That's why we feel fearful for Greater Jerusalem and maybe for Jerusalem proper."

On a visit to Jordan on Wednesday, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said that his agreement with the Israelis on settlements was "not to expand them and not to increase their number."

It was a mild protest, though. And it suggested that Mr. Arafat wanted to avoid a full-blown

crisis over the issue and instead to get on with negotiations to extend his Gaza-based self-rule to the more desirable West Bank, still almost entirely under Israeli control.

But he is under pressure from West Bank Arabs to take a tougher line. To them, their land is disappearing under Israeli bulldozers, and that is the core of the conflict.

In recent weeks, they have become assertive about staking out territorial claims, and so have Israeli settlers, who see themselves as fulfilling a historic Jewish destiny, especially in Jerusalem and its environs.

RUSSIA: Chechen Capital Pounded by Rocket Fire

Continued from Page 1

optimistic assessments by senior Russian officials.

The Chechens, who declared their independence from Moscow in 1991, remain the masters of most of the capital of Grozny south of the Sunzha River, amounting to at least a third of the city. It was that area that came under the most intense bombardment on Wednesday.

Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday convened his Security Council, the body that has guided most government decisions during the six-week Chechen crisis. Oleg Lobov, the council secre-

tary, said at a press conference after the session that Russian Army troops would stay in Chechnya to fight the insurgency for the time being, "but Interior Ministry troops will begin to play the primary role."

Mr. Lobov also said Nikolai Yegorov, Mr. Yeltsin's hard-line coordinator of the Chechen crisis, was being relieved of his duties because of ill health.

Two Ex-Aides Attacked

A former defense minister of Georgia was shot and wounded in the head and another general

accompanying him was killed in Moscow on Wednesday, the Georgian Embassy said, according to Reuters.

An embassy spokeswoman said General Georgi Karkarashvili, a former defense minister, was taken to the hospital. Itar-Tass news agency said he was in a coma. General Paula Datuashvili, a former deputy defense minister, was killed.

Interfax news agency said General Karkarashvili and General Datuashvili were leaving an apartment in Moscow when there was a haze of automatic fire from close range.

Before the speech, congressional Republicans were generally muted, presenting themselves as respectful of the presidency, but consumed with their own agenda and convinced that they, not the administration, were driving policy in Washington now.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich struck a conciliatory note before the president's speech. "I am not going to go tonight and sit there and say, 'no, which pieces can I punch?'" he said.

Other Republican leaders suggested that they could afford to be magnanimous. "He's on a high wire. We're on a pair of skates," said Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, chair-

man of the House Republican Conference. "We don't have to worry about all these political decisions the White House has to make to keep him on the high wire."

With Governor Whitman delivering the formal Republican response, Mr. Gingrich was said to be happy to play a speaking role Tuesday night, part of the state's tableau of the State of the Union, sitting behind the president.

There were some sharper Republican responses Tuesday. Senator Phil Gramm of Texas said that Mr. Clinton "always gives a good speech," but added, "It's the president's deeds we're concerned with."

But Governor Whitman's ad-

dress was largely an exercise in Republican image making, presenting the party as tested and proven on the state level and ready to take its government-trimming program to Washington.

Clearly trying to answer fears that the Republicans' economic program in their "Contract With America" is unsustainable, Mrs. Whitman said, "Here in New Jersey, like too many other governors, I was told my tax-cutting policies were a gimmick."

She added, "Our colleagues on Capitol Hill are facing the same opposition we did, the same cries: 'It can't be done from the Washington-knows-best crowd.'"

CLINTON: Just Like Old Times

Continued from Page 1

main ingredient was the repeated call to reinvent government and scale it back. Here and there came almost plaintive pleas that government could still work to do some things right, such as guaranteed health care for children.

A striking example of how the political environment in Washington has changed is to compare the veto threat Mr. Clinton wielded on Tuesday with the one he issued a year ago when he devoted most of his speech to health care reform.

Then, Mr. Clinton and many others assumed that some health care legislation was a given, and the president, brandishing a pen, promised to veto any legislation that did not guarantee coverage to everyone.

Tuesday, he acknowledged that this year's task would be to protect legislation that has already passed. He pleaded with Republicans not to pass a bill reversing the ban imposed last year on some assault weapons and said he would veto it if they did. And he admitted that his administration "hit off more than it could chew" last year on health care, and said this time out he would be happy to achieve even modest, incremental changes in the health care system.

As he has done before, however, Mr. Clinton seemed determined to keep one foot in the moderate side of the political debate — as demonstrated by his endorsement of a line-item veto to cut budget pork — and another in the liberal-activist

side, as shown by his defense of federal support for school lunches.

Governor Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, who delivered the Republican response, drew laughs with an opening line that poked fun at the president's long oration.

"Let me assure you," she cracked, "I am not going to ask for equal time."

In all its incoherence, though, Mr. Clinton's speech shared another similarity with previous outings: It contained some highly effective moments.

He was always fluent, often forceful and sometimes funny. When he joked at the start of his speech that, after November, he now knows how Republicans felt after the 1992 elections.

These qualities may earn the president the same boost in approval ratings that he won after earlier speeches to Congress.

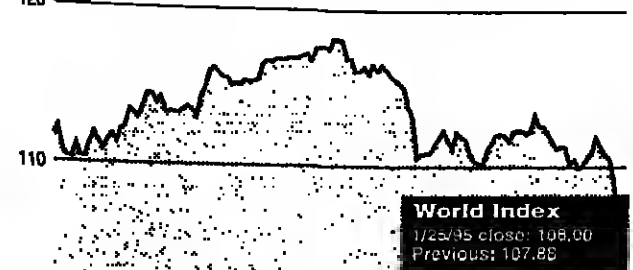
The difference this time, White House advisers say, is that Mr. Clinton plans to repeat himself over and over.

The "New Covenant" — Mr. Clinton's slogan for a government that helps people but demands responsibility in return — reappeared earlier this month after being absent from the president's oratory since the 1992 campaign.

He used the slogan several times Tuesday night, and also touted his "Middle Class Bill of Rights," a recently proposed program of tax breaks and job training designed to help people get skills to compete in a rapidly changing economy.



THE TRIB INDEX: 108.00
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



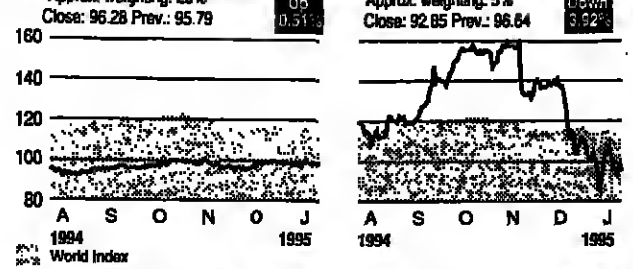
World Index
1/23/95 close: 108.00
Previous: 107.85

Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 113.91 Prev.: 112.39

Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 113.86 Prev.: 114.36

North America
Approx. weighting: 28%
Close: 96.28 Prev.: 95.79

Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 92.85 Prev.: 92.84



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets from 1989 to 1994.

Industrial Sectors	1/23/95	1/23/94	% change
Energy	113.37	113.42	-0.04
Utilities	115.88	115.79	+0.08
Finance	104.54	103.07	+1.43
Services	107.20	106.15	+0.98
Capital Goods	110.09	105.75	+4.10
Raw Materials	133.32	132.79	+0.40
Consumer Goods	101.07	99.75	+1.32
Miscellaneous	112.21	110.97	+1.12

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Compaq Says Net Rose 61%

But Stock Drops As Big Inventory Weakens Outlook

HOUSTON — Compaq Computer Corp. said Wednesday its fourth-quarter profit surged 61 percent on a 48 percent jump in sales, capping a record year that saw the company emerge as the world's biggest seller of personal computers.

But the rapid growth came at a price. The company said it was left with inventory worth \$2 billion, twice its year-earlier level, and forecast a flat performance for the first quarter.

The results sent Compaq's shares plunging on the New York Stock Exchange. Compaq was the most actively traded issue, falling \$5.00, to \$37.375.

Earnings for the latest three months were \$243 million, up from \$151 million in the fourth quarter of 1993. Sales rose to \$3.25 billion from \$2.20 billion.

"These results reflect an excellent fourth quarter and outstanding year for Compaq," said Eckhard Pfeiffer, president and chief executive officer.

The results came a day after Dataquest Inc., a San Jose, California, market-research firm, reported that Compaq had passed International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. last year to become the world's largest PC marketer. Compaq's share of the world market rose to 10.3 percent from 8.1 percent.

But analysts have been worried for more than six months about the company's inventory levels. A high inventory diminishes the speed with which a company can shift to new models, which happens once or twice a year in the PC business. That can hurt profits, as computer makers typically make the

Quake's Cost: Two Views

Bank of Japan and Keidanren Chief Differ

TOKYO — Japan's central bank governor and the chairman of the country's leading business group appeared divided Wednesday over the impact last week's earthquake will have on the Japanese economic recovery.

"I don't think the energy of the economic recovery will be weakened by the quake," Bank of Japan Governor Yasuo Mutsushita said.

Mr. Mutsushita said reconstruction demand in the Kobe area would support medium- to long-term growth, although there would be a short-term negative impact because output and transport in the area would remain stagnant for now.

The governor said the central bank was ready to provide ample liquidity to affected financial institutions to meet the needs of companies and individuals who must rebuild to ensure the stability of Japan's financial system.

But Shochiro Toyota, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, said the quake would slow the pace of recovery.

"The recovery will likely be delayed," said the Keidanren chairman, who is also chairman of Toyota Motor Corp. "We want as quickly as possible to do what has to be done to support the economy."

Mr. Toyota, who held a separate news conference, said he expected total damage to

Air France Halts Orders for Jets To Cut Deficit

PARIS — Air France said Wednesday it had canceled all orders and options for new aircraft — 17 Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie jets — as part of its effort to wipe out its deficit.

Air France had placed firm orders for seven Airbus A-340s and 10 Boeing aircraft, with seven of the jets scheduled for delivery this year.

Christian Blanc, chairman of the state-owned airline, also said the carrier would post a loss of 3.0 billion to 3.5 billion French francs (\$574 million to \$669 million) for the 15-month period to Dec. 31, 1995.

Air France had a loss of 8 billion francs in 1993.

Mr. Blanc said canceling the aircraft orders and other measures, including cutting 2,000 employees, would cut production costs by 12 percent this year, after a 7 percent decline in costs in 1994.

Mr. Blanc said he also decided several days ago not to take up options on Airbus and Boeing. Mr. Blanc told the French daily Le Monde, "We have even canceled our plane orders."

He said that if the company succeeded with its financial restructuring it could start ordering aircraft again in two years.

Mr. Blanc confirmed that Air France was holding discussions with U.S. and Asian companies on possible alliances. But he added that "we are not in a hurry."

The airline declined to comment on a report that it was in talks with AMR Corp.'s American Airlines and Japan Air Lines Co.

"To create an alliance, you have to exist and give yourself the possibility to assure the continuity of the company," Mr. Blanc said. "That was our single preoccupation in 1994."

The French carrier also is negotiating with Sabena Belgian World Airlines to sell its 37.5 percent stake back to the Belgian carrier.

Air France acquired the stake in 1992 as part of the ambitious merger plans of Bernard Attali, the former chairman. But his successor put the deal on ice because of Air France's financial problems.

Air France last year received 3.2 billion francs in state aid as part of a 20 billion franc cash injection due by 1996.

Mr. Blanc said the airline would reduce its purchases by 1 billion francs this year and "investments will continue to be reviewed downwards."

(Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

Philip Morris Reports Banner Year

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Inc. said Wednesday that its profit tripled in the fourth quarter and climbed 53 percent for the year, making 1994 one of the tobacco and food conglomerate's best years ever.

The gains were partly due to restructuring charges that had depressed 1993 results.

Philip Morris, the world's largest tobacco company, said sales volume in tobacco products grew 15 percent last year, while shipments of its best-selling Marlboro brand cigarettes rose 14 percent. Both increases were company records and well ahead of the industry.

The company's food and beer businesses, which include

Gain in Traffic Brings Profit For Lufthansa

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG said Wednesday that increased passenger traffic had helped it return to profit in 1994 after posting a loss of 111 million Deutsche marks (\$73 million) in 1993.

"Provisional results show that the group at least broke even in the fourth quarter," the airline said, adding that it was "certain" to post a profit for the full year.

In the first nine months of 1994, Lufthansa had a profit of 325 million DM.

Lufthansa said it carried 5.8 percent more passengers last year than in 1993, while the volume of cargo rose 13.6 percent. The airline's load factor, or use of its capacity, rose 2.1 percentage points, to 70.8 percent.

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(Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Replacement Workers Growing Roots

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

ECATUR, Illinois — The ovens of industry are burning with gusto in this old prairie city's east end, where factories add dormant black cornfields and the asphalt skirts of auto body shops and bowling alleys.

Day and night, the A.E. Staley corn-milling plant belches plumes of smoke that dust the downtown with a scent as sweet and thick as a bakery's.

A few blocks up 22nd Street from Staley, the two-story brick plant of one of the world's largest tire and rubber companies, Bridgestone Corp. of Tokyo, is also operating, as is the huge plant owned by Caterpillar Inc., the maker of earth-moving equipment, a little farther up the road.

These are three of Decatur's largest employers. All are embroiled in their longest labor disputes ever, and all are running, although most of their 4,000 unionized workers are on the street.

All of this has made this city of 85,000 a metaphor for the trauma faced by American labor unions — to which just one of every eight private-industry workers now belong, less than half the level of 20 years ago.

Labor and management are dug in deep in Decatur. Management, hailing from competitive pressures, has been moving down labor costs — holding down wages, cutting benefits and staff, keeping machinery running 24 hours a day.

Labor has given up hope of reversing losses. But more emphatically, it is trying to halt its slide toward irrelevance.

Decatur, says Robert Cassidy, 60, a member of the United Automobile Workers who has been driving forklift trucks in the Caterpillar plant for 38 years, "is a kind of testing field."

The disputes here, involving about 10,000 additional workers at Caterpillar and Bridgestone plants elsewhere in Illinois and in five other states, also have set the stage for a nationwide test for organized labor.

Beginning this month with the railroads,

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates									
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	L.F.	B.P.	S.F.	Yen	C. Pesos	
American	1.00	1.787	11.711	6.621	4.602	1.133	1.007	1.503	23.791
British	0.56	6.075	2.051	1.50	1.945	0.885	2.4625	0.114	2.000
French	1.66	2.461	0.080	0.029	0.018	0.048	1.798	0.158	1.147
Forward	1.915						20.28	0.232	79.0
Gold	1.915						12.72	12.72	10.67
Algeria (D)	13.713	20.128	71.14	25.18	1.24				
Algeria (N)	1.00	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915
Algeria (N)	1.00	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915
Algeria (N)	1.00	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915	1.915
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The Dubai International Conference for Habitat II 'Best Practices' in improving living environments

Dubai April 2-5, '95

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and Dubai Municipality are organizing the above international conference on Best Practices in order to enable governments, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, urban institutions and the private sector to share their experiences and learn from each others' successes.

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MARKET DIARY

Greenspan's Hints Bolster Dollar

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark and some other major currencies Wednesday after comments from Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan bolstered speculation that the Fed

Foreign Exchange

Reserve policymakers would raise interest rates when they met next week.

Mr. Greenspan's strong support for President Bill Clinton's proposed \$40 billion in loan guarantees for Mexico also helped the dollar gain, traders said. The guarantees, which must be approved by Congress, would ease Mexico's financial crisis and take pressure off other North American markets, they said.

The dollar closed at 1.5176 DM, up from 1.5128 DM on Tuesday. It slipped to 99.525 yen from 99.810 yen.

"The dollar found support because Greenspan is still talking a tough line on U.S. interest rates," said Frank Pusateri, currency dealer at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

COMPAQ: Net Up, Stock Down

Continued from Page 9

most money from machines at the start of their product cycle. A high inventory contributed to IBM's problems in the personal-computer business last year. IBM said this week that

U.S. Stocks

the restructuring of its PC business would not be complete until summer.

Mr. Pfeiffer said Compaq's first-quarter performance would be "relatively flat" compared with a year earlier.

For the full year, Compaq earned \$867 million, nearly doubling the \$462 million profit reported for 1993. Sales for the year rose to \$10.87 billion from \$7.19 billion.

"People are worried that demand isn't what they thought it was," Jon van Bronkhorst, an analyst at the brokerage concern Robertson Stephens, said of the drop in Compaq's stock.

But he and other analysts said that impression may not be accurate.

"This is all an overreaction," said Andy Neff, an analyst with Bear Stearns & Co. "The company is in one of its strongest

After initial weakness in Europe, the dollar rebounded from an 11-week low against the mark after Mr. Greenspan said there was "reason for concern" that inflation would accelerate.

The dollar had slumped early in the session amid concern that the U.S. Congress would reject Mr. Clinton's Mexican aid package and that Mexico's problems might prevent the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee from raising interest rates.

The last six rate increases over the course of the last year hurt Mexican markets in part by prompting many U.S. investors to bring money home.

Many traders became more optimistic about U.S. help for Mexico after Mr. Greenspan said in congressional testimony that the loan guarantees raised the risk that Mexico's financial crisis might spread to other countries.

Against other currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.2773 Swiss francs, up from 1.2713 francs Tuesday, and at 5.2485 French francs, up from 5.2340 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5915 from \$1.5940.

positions ever, with an all-Pentium product cycle."

(AP, Bloomberg)

Greenspan Helps Stocks

U.S. stocks rose after congressional testimony from Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, eased concerns about rising inflation, news agencies reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 8.75 points at 3,871.45, while gaining issues outnumbered losing shares by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 20/32 point, to 95 26/32, taking the yield down to 7.86 percent from 7.92 percent on Tuesday.

Gains in the broad market were limited by weakness in the technology sector after Compaq released its earnings.

Storage Technology tumbled 4 1/2 to 21 1/2 on disappointment with the size of the gain in the data storage and retrieval company's earnings.

IBM dropped 1 1/2 to 72 1/2. AT&T rose 1 1/2 to 49 1/2 a day after reporting strong earnings for the fourth quarter.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000

3900

3800

3700

3600

3500

3400

3300

3200

3100

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

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2000

1900

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3871.45 3871.45 3871.45 -0.75

Trans 1514.41 1514.41 1514.41 -0.25

Comp 1301.03 1301.03 1301.03 -0.41

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Pechiney Signals Major Asset Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Pechiney SA said Wednesday it would divest itself of assets worth 10 billion francs (\$2 billion) and use the proceeds to pay what its chairman called "excessive" debts. It was not clear what the

state-controlled aluminum and packaging company's current debt level was, but Jean-Pierre Rodier was quoted by a French business newspaper in October as saying it was then about 20 billion francs.

Mr. Rodier did say Wednesday that Pechiney was conducting a review to decide which assets to sell, and he added, "It's obvious, however, that we will keep a strong presence in aluminum and another in packaging."

He said the company was trying to cut debt to gain the means to exploit investment opportunities in its existing sectors.

He said it was Pechiney's aim to be in a position to be privatized by the end of 1995. Although the company's investment certificates are publicly traded, more than 80 percent of the voting power is controlled by the French government.

The nonvoting certificates rose 2.2 francs to 382.2 on the Paris Bourse, while shares in the company's 67 percent-controlled Pechiney International SA fell 2.9 to 145.9.

Mr. Rodier also took direct control of the company's packaging division, including the chairmanship of its U.S. unit American National Can Co.

The packaging division, which accounts for nearly 50 percent of total revenue, was grouped into two sectors, a beverage division that will include the global metal can business, and a division covering packaging for the food and cosmetics division and for health care.

Mr. Rodier ruled out diversification outside of the company's core packaging and aluminum operations.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

U.S. Films: Friend or Foe?

France TV and Time Warner to Cooperate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France Television, the state-owned company, gave a new twist to the defense of French and European film culture Wednesday by announcing a cooperation agreement with Time Warner Inc.

The French government has been a vocal advocate of quotas and restrictions aimed at limiting the dominance of U.S. entertainment industries in Europe.

But the France Television-Time Warner accord was the latest in a series of French-American deals indicating that top executives in the industry see cooperation, rather than confrontation, as the best option.

The agreement was intended to strengthen the two companies' strategies in the market for the audiovisual industries and to bring together their areas of expertise, France Television said.

Signed in New York last week, the agreement calls for co-productions by the two companies. It also gives France Television, which operates two nationwide television channels, special access to Time Warner mu-

sic and programs and envisions joint development of new television services.

The agreement was seen as providing Time Warner, a leading world communications and music company, with a strong partner in Europe. France Television said the deal was part of its strategy of "international development" by means of "many alliances" to increase its influence and to enable it to "promote French film production throughout the world."

France Television also wanted to tackle problems posed by the development of international multimedia groups in Europe through cooperation and understanding, the statement said.

But it also said it wanted to ensure respect for the rules of protection and promotion of the European television programs.

Under the new agreement, covering co-production, the acquisition of rights and the development of advanced television, 60 percent of the content of the music program would be French, France Television said.

(AFP, AP)

EU Seeks To Spread PTT Costs

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission proposed Wednesday that new entrants to Europe's telephone market contribute to a fund to help existing monopolies maintain service to economically marginal regions and customers.

The proposal seeks to ensure that the 1998 opening of Europe's \$150 billion telecommunications market not lead to a split between haves and have-nots, with new competition directed solely at large urban areas.

The idea for a fund follows an American model and echoes the British practice of financing so-called universal service through separate access charges, which competitors say are difficult to determine and have given British Telecommunications PLC an unfair advantage.

"We think it's a step forward," said Maev Sullivan, director of strategy at Mercury Communications PLC, Britain's No. 2 phone company.

Mercury will pay an estimated \$60 million (\$96 million) in access charges to British Telecommunications in the year ending March 31, but it says there is no way to verify whether that is a fair price. British Telecommunications says it loses £1.45 billion a year by maintaining phone lines to every corner of Britain, but the regulatory agency Ofcom estimated the cost of providing universal service at just £70 to £140 million.

Harry Elhardt, director of EU affairs for AT&T Corp., said the concept was workable but that any fund had to allow for changes in contributions as companies' market shares shift.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900	2900	1700
1800	2800	1600
1700	2700	1500
1600	2600	1400
1500	2500	1300
1400	2400	1200
1300	2300	1100
1200	2200	1000
1100	2100	900
1000	2000	800
900	1900	700
800	1800	600
700	1700	500
600	1600	400
500	1500	300
400	1400	200
300	1300	100
200	1200	0
100	1100	-100
0	1000	-200
-100	900	-300
-200	800	-400
-300	700	-500
-400	600	-600
-500	500	-700
-600	400	-800
-700	300	-900
-800	200	-1000
-900	100	-1100
-1000	0	-1200

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		407.09	407.52	-0.11
Brussels Stock Index		7,060.58	7,062.45	-0.03
Frankfurt DAX		2,026.84	2,018.04	+0.44
Frankfurt FAZ		761.39	758.90	+0.33
Helsinki HEX		1,831.21	1,831.12	Unch.
London Financial Times 30		2,251.80	2,252.20	-0.03
London FTSE 100		2,982.20	2,988.00	+0.44
Madrid General Index		278.45	275.86	+1.30
Nielsen MIBTEL		1,658.2	1,658.2	Unch.
Paris CAC 40		1,802.46	1,780.17	+1.25
Stockholm SX 36		1,577.57	1,586.22	-0.55
Vienna ATX Index		996.71	981.49	+1.53
Zurich SBS		883.24	886.88	-0.41

Sources: Reuters, AFP, International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Avion de Transport Régional, the French-Italian maker of commuter aircraft, said sales edged up to 3.8 billion French francs (\$727 million) last year from 3.7 billion francs in 1993 and said it would post a profit for 1994.
 - France will sell shares in the tobacco monopoly Société d'Exploitation Industrielle des Tabacs et des Allumettes for between 125 francs and 135 francs a share, valuing the company at 6.5 billion to 7.0 billion francs.
 - Caisse Centrale des Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles has launched an \$83 million (\$132 million) takeover bid for Lombard Insurance Group PLC.
 - Bouygues SA said it expected to post a 22 percent increase in profit for 1994, to 570 million French francs.
 - Gesammetall, a German employers' association, said a "moderate" pay raise for the country's 3.6 million metalworkers was possible if workers agreed to allow changes in working conditions in exchange for postponing layoffs.
 - Spain plans to sell its holdings in Telefonía de España SA and Repsol SA this year "if market conditions permit," Alfredo Pastor, Spain's secretary of state for the economy, said.
- (AFP, Reuters, APX, Bloomberg)

J. Sainsbury To Buy Firm From Ladbroke

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The supermarket chain J. Sainsbury PLC said Wednesday it would acquire Texas Homecare Ltd., a home-improvement retail chain, from Ladbroke Group PLC for £290 million (\$461 million).

Ladbroke, which owns Hilton International Co. and betting shops throughout Britain, said it had decided to sell Texas Homecare after a strategic review of the group's activities that also resulted in a decision to cut 900 jobs.

Texas Homecare's 240 shops recorded operating profit of £2.1 million over the first six months of 1994 on sales of £340.8 million.

Separately, shares in the British retail bank TSB Group PLC rose 17 pence to 249 on rumors that TSB might be the subject of a takeover bid. Among the suitors being mentioned, analysts said, were Abbey National PLC, Barclays PLC and Banque Nationale de Paris.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Nestlé Says Profit Rose as Sales Fell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA said Wednesday that its sales slipped about 1 percent last year but that profit rose and should show further growth this year.

The food and beverage conglomerate said sales in 1994 totaled 56.8 billion Swiss francs (\$44.7 billion), down from 57.5 billion francs in 1993 because of unfavorable currency fluctuations and a change in the reporting system in Brazil.

Nestlé said sales volume grew 2.3 percent.

"Sales volume experienced strong growth in Latin America and particularly in Asia, while volumes progressed slightly in

North America and in Europe," Nestlé said.

Analysts said the sales figures matched their expectations and that the company's earnings should be lifted by cost-cutting efforts and higher profit margins.

"I don't think investors will be disappointed with Nestlé's 1994 net and operating profit," said Sylvain Massot, a food analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. "The discontinuation of lines which were losing money hurts sales, but it will mean higher profit and quality volume growth."

But investors were unimpressed with the earnings prediction, sending Nestlé's shares

down 1 percent in Zurich, to 1,162 francs.

The company will report its 1994 profit and dividend March 24. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

■ LVMH Sales Jump 17%

LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said a recovery in champagne demand helped 1994 sales rise 17 percent, to 27.97 billion French francs (\$5.35 billion), The Associated Press reported from Paris.

The luxury goods company said its net profit for 1994 would be more than 20 percent higher than the 3.6 billion francs posted in 1993. LVMH will release definitive results for the year March 23.

WOES: Specter of Permanent Replacements Haunts U.S. Labor Unions

Continued from Page 9

ity and eight-hour days with weekends free.

"Push comes to shove, and I'm not going any further," said Tom Jordan, 45, a Caterpillar machinist for 21 years and a member of the United Automobile Workers union.

Fred Quick, 57, an inspector who has worked for Caterpillar for 26 years, said, "It's about respect, and a little dignity along with that."

The issue for unions in Detroit and across the United States is not how much more they can win for workers, but which of their old gains they can keep. With Congress in the grip of Republican lawmakers whom unions tried to defeat, the current issue of the AFL-CIO News, an organized-labor publication, concedes, "Labor's congressional goals and strategy will take on a distinctively defensive posture."

Industry, by contrast, is in the strongest position in years to argue for a strike-free, less regulat-

ed economy. Like most of American industry until the 1980s, Staley, Bridgestone and Caterpillar could grant regular wage increases to workers and add their costs to the prices they charged customers.

But with the erosion of trade barriers, the companies say they must work in a global economy and vie with competitors, foreign and domestic, whose costs are lower. They want fewer workers, and they want to use them more efficiently — days, nights and weekends — so that they never need to stop production.

To block such demands, unions once had a deadly weapon: the strike.

Since the late 1970s, however, more job-seekers have been willing to cross picket lines. And since the 1980s, more companies have been willing to deploy a mightier weapon than the strike — the permanent replacement worker.

As a result, unions now try to avoid strikes. The number of strikes against companies em-

ploying 1,000 or more workers plunged from hundreds a year in the 1940s through the 1970s to fewer than 50 a year in the 1990s, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says.

"Strikes don't work," said David Watts, president of Staley's paperworkers' union, Local 7837. "You can't win out there with a picket sign."

The specter of permanent replacements figures in all three disputes in Detroit. Since companies can permanently replace workers only when disputes involve economic issues such as wages and benefits, Staley and Caterpillar workers have emphasized noneconomic issues, such as union rights and working conditions.

By contrast, the rubber workers' strike against Bridgestone involves wages and benefits. On Jan. 4, management attempted to scare the union back to the bargaining table by declaring that about half of the company's 4,000 union members had been permanently replaced. Management could be bluff-

ing. In letters that day offering the temporary workers permanent status, the company said that "under certain circumstances, other factors could result in the return of striking employees to their former jobs." Still, the action has terrified strikers.

Mr. Reich attributes the Detroit companies' tough position to managers who undervalue workers.

At the same time, he said, there is another trend under way. Companies such as Levi Strauss & Co. in San Francisco and Nynex Corp. in New York are underscoring employee loyalty, helping them develop skills and paying them well.

"It's almost as if there are two management philosophies," Mr. Reich said. "One seeks to cut payrolls and reduce labor costs and tries to bust unions or control union power. The other seeks to empower workers and give them a greater voice."

Which is winning? "It's too early to tell," he said.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
120.00	110.00	IBM	3.20	2.8%	15.0	120.00	110.00	+1.00
100.00	90.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0%	18.0	100.00	90.00	+2.00
80.00	70.00	Apple	0.00	0.0%	20.0	80.00	70.00	+1.00
60.00	50.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0%	22.0	60.00	50.00	+1.00
40.00	30.00	Sun	0.00	0.0%	25.0	40.00	30.00	+1.00
20.00	10.00	Novell	0.00	0.0%	28.0	20.00	10.00	+1.00
10.00	5.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0%	30.0	10.00	5.00	+1.00
5.00	2.00	Intuit	0.00	0.0%	35.0	5.00	2.00	+1.00
2.00	1.00	Visa	0.00	0.0%	40.0	2.00	1.00	+1.00
1.00	0.50	MasterCard	0.00	0.0%	45.0	1.00	0.50	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
150.00	140.00	Boeing	0.00	0.0%	15.0	150.00	140.00	+1.00
120.00	110.00	Lockheed	0.00	0.0%	18.0	120.00	110.00	+1.00
100.00	90.00	General Electric	0.00	0.0%	20.0	100.00	90.00	+1.00
80.00	70.00	Westinghouse	0.00	0.0%	22.0	80.00	70.00	+1.00
60.00	50.00	3M	0.00	0.0%	25.0	60.00	50.00	+1.00
40.00	30.00	DuPont	0.00	0.0%	28.0	40.00	30.00	+1.00
20.00	10.00	Eastman Kodak	0.00	0.0%	30.0	20.00	10.00	+1.00
10.00	5.00	Johnson & Johnson	0.00	0.0%	35.0	10.00	5.00	+1.00
5.00	2.00	Pfizer	0.00	0.0%	40.0	5.00	2.00	+1.00
2.00	1.00	Merck	0.00	0.0%	45.0	2.00	1.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
180.00	170.00	Merck	0.00	0.0%	15.0	180.00	170.00	+1.00
160.00	150.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	18.0	160.00	150.00	+1.00
140.00	130.00	Schering-Plough	0.00	0.0%	20.0	140.00	130.00	+1.00
120.00	110.00	Roche	0.00	0.0%	22.0	120.00	110.00	+1.00
100.00	90.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	25.0	100.00	90.00	+1.00
80.00	70.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	28.0	80.00	70.00	+1.00
60.00	50.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	30.0	60.00	50.00	+1.00
40.00	30.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	35.0	40.00	30.00	+1.00
20.00	10.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	40.0	20.00	10.00	+1.00
10.00	5.00	Novartis	0.00	0.0%	45.0	10.00	5.00	+1.00

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 a = annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
 b = biweekly dividend.
 c/d = call.
 e = yearly low.
 f = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 g = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 h = new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 i = need day delivery.
 P/E = price-earnings ratio.
 p = price in stock in dividend in preceding 12 months. pk = stock dividend.
 s = stock dividend begins with date of split.
 sp = split.
 u = new dividend in stock in preceding 12 months. estimate.
 v = dividend paid as ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
 w = new yearly high.
 x = trading halted.
 y = in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized by court order.
 z = without warrants or securities associated with such securities.
 ~ = when distributed.
 ~ = when issued.
 w~ = with warrants.
 w~ = without ex- or ex-right.
 x~ = ex-dividend.
 y~ = without warrants.
 y~ = ex-distribution and sales in full.
 y~ = sales.

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Jan. 25, 1995

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SPORTS

A Roaming Back Presents Problem for 49ers' Offense

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Junior Seau makes almost 20 percent of the San Diego Chargers' tackles. All by himself.

"Textbook-wise, if you were reading about what I do, you'd have to question it," he said Tuesday. "But if there's a football on the field, I have to be around it."

The San Francisco 49ers think they know how to stop the 6-foot, 3-inch (1.92 meters), 250-pound (113-kilogram) line-backer in Sunday's Super Bowl, when Seau will face a brilliant offense that relies on quick linemen. Their job will be to take away Seau's convoy of 300-pound defensive tackles, who can tie up three or four blockers and allow Seau to get free.

Reuben Davis, 320, and Shawn Lee, 300, are the biggest tandem of defensive tackles in the National Football League. They force opposing guards and centers to double-team one or the other. That allows Seau to burst through the hole or scoot to the outside after the quarterback or ballcarrier.

"And that's going to be the key," said Ronnie Lott, once a defensive back with the 49ers. "Can the offensive linemen get to Seau and cut him?"

The 49ers' offensive line is the league's best at cut-block-

ing — hitting the other guy at the knees and taking him down. It is legal as long as the defensive player isn't being engaged by another offensive player.

Still, it takes concentration to concentrate on Seau. The 49ers' right tackle, Harris Barton, talks of having to account for Seau's whereabouts, but then, he said, "you lose focus."

Don't call what Seau does free-lancing, at least not to the Chargers' defensive coordinator, Bill Arnsparger, the dean of the league's assistant coaches. In fact, he sounds insulted at the term.

"To some people, it might look like he's just running around," the 68-year-old Arnsparger said. "But everyone has an assignment and alignment. It starts with that."

Seau sees his role from a Seau perspective: the ball is where he is headed.

The Chargers are playing in Super Bowl XXIX because of his spectacular performance in the American Conference championship. He produced 12 unassisted tackles, 16 over all.

Seau's role is to force a Neil O'Donnell aerial show that fell short on the 3-yard line.

Davis said that he himself often "engages two or three offensive players at a clip and that

lets Junior roam in the backfield and that's been the key." He often outweighs opposing linemen by 25 pounds, and he is proud of the fact that "a lot of people often compare us to NFL defensive linemen."

But Bart Oates, the 49ers' center, said he didn't expect problems.

"They say they're about 320, but I think they're 350. Because they're so big some teams have trouble with them, and when they're mixing with the offensive line, they leave certain lanes open for Junior."

For 17 years, Bobb McKittrick, head shaved bald as a drill sergeant's, has been coaching the 49ers' offensive line. He is proud of the unit — indeed, he comes close to being boastful.

"In general, we cut a lot of people so they fall to the ground," said McKittrick, a former Marine. "We have to treat Seau with more care."

He doesn't believe that the big defensive tackles necessarily bother his men — it is the classic, big pass-rushing ends that he fears — such as the Chargers' 265-pound Leslie O'Neal, who produced 12½ sacks during the regular season.

So McKittrick isn't impressed by those big Chargers.

"It's easier," he said, "to get big guys on the ground."



ON A ROLL — Patrick Ewing, stymied this time by the Trail Blazers' Chris Dudley, scored 11 of his 25 points in the fourth quarter as the Knicks came from 11 points back to win, 105-99. It was their fifth straight NBA victory, the 13th in their last 14 games.

Georgetown Wins Freshman Face-off

By J.A. Adande

Washington Post Service
LANDOVER, Maryland — Until game time, Georgetown's point guard, Allen Iverson, and St. John's shooting guard, Felipe Lopez, knew little of each other except for what they had read in newspaper clips devoted to the two Big East Conference freshmen. But considering the huge volume of those press clippings, they could hardly be considered strangers.

And when they finally faced each other for the first time Tuesday night, they played to a near draw in scoring and laid a foundation for what should be a great rivalry to watch. But the 14th-ranked Hoyas got a 88-71 victory to end a two-game Big East losing streak.

"Anytime we play each other it's going to be a hell of a game," Lopez said. "We're going to try to go back and forth to each other. We've both got great talent. It's a matter of who comes out with the win. They did today."

When Lopez scooped in a lay-up just before the final buzzer, it put him two points shy of Iverson's 21, but it left St. John's far short of Georgetown.

"As far as the Iverson-Felipe show is concerned, I'm sure it's quite obvious that both of those guys are great players," said Georgetown's coach, John Thompson. "I think it's also quite obvious that both of them are young. I don't care what you say or what you write about them, anybody that's sat on the

bench knows that a freshman is a freshman and is going to make freshman mistakes."

Indeed, Iverson and Lopez each had five turnovers. And in addition to both having been subjected to tremendous amounts of pressure, both had injured ankles a couple of minutes into the game.

Lopez landed awkwardly on his left ankle early in the game, but said, "It didn't bother me."

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

that much. It wasn't that limited that I should go out of the game. I wouldn't say it was a great deal."

He was held to two points in the first half, then scored 14 in a 22-7 run that narrowed the lead to 67-56 with 11:18 left.

Iverson had sprained his right ankle eight days earlier against Connecticut, and played little since. But in the first half, he played some of his best basketball of the season, making 8 of 12 shots and scoring 19 points.

"I think I came out and did the same thing, but when I started shooting in the second half it wasn't falling, so I just kept running the offense, getting my teammates involved," he said, then added:

"I was fired up because I hadn't been playing." Georgetown's center, Don Reid, said, "We knew since the beginning of the year that he was going to be ready for this game no matter what."

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Orlando	21	8	.698	—
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New York	21	12	.636	4
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New Jersey	16	28	.361	17½
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Boston	15	29	.340	19
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Atlanta	13	26	.333	21
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Philadelphia	12	27	.308	26
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Washington	10	27	.270	27
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Cleveland	24	14	.631	—
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Charlotte	24	15	.615	1
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Indiana	22	16	.579	2
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Chicago	20	20	.500	5½
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Atlanta	17	22	.436	9
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Allwaukee	15	24	.385	10
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Detroit	12	25	.324	17
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WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Utah	29	10	.746	—
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Houston	24	14	.632	4½
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San Antonio	23	14	.622	5
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Denver	18	21	.462	11
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Dallas	16	23	.412	17½
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Minnesota	9	30	.231	28
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Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Phoenix	31	8	.795	—
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Seattle	28	9	.757	1
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L.A. Lakers	24	13	.649	4
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Sacramento	20	16	.558	8
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Portland	21	16	.568	10½
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Golden State	11	26	.293	25
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L.A. Clippers	6	34	.150	29½
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TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Portland	21	28	14-7
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P. Robinson	22-32n	Shirleyland	15-21-7
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N.Y. Knicks	92-82	St. John's	88-71
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Rebounds—Portland	48	(Dudley 14)
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Yorkey	51	Assists—Portland	17
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Orlando	71	New York	25
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Orlando	21	Assists—Orlando	11
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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O'Donnell	14-25	Wilkins	4-14
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Other Major College Scores

EAST

George Washington	85	Rhode Island	58
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St. Bonaventure	77	West Virginia	66
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Texas A&M	74	Siena	60
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Florida International	41	Florida Atlantic	40
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William & Mary	73	Richmond	71
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Duke	67	North Carolina	49
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Michigan	65	Indiana	52
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Illinois	60	W. Kentucky	48
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San Diego	82	Col. Poly-SLO	44
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ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

West Indies	vs	New Zealand
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West Indies	(innings: 247) 150	overs
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New Zealand	(innings: 205) all out	48
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Result: West Indies won by 41 runs.

West Indies lead the 3-match series 2-0.
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ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal	1	Southampton	1
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Leeds	4	Queens Park Rangers	0
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Liverpool	4	Everton	0
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Sheff Wed	3	Liverpool	4
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O.J. Opinions for Hire

The auction house said that more than 24,000 pieces of 19th-century porcelain were salvaged by the diver Dorian Ball from the wreck of the British merchant ship *Diana*, which sank in 1817 after hitting rocks in the Strait of Malacca off the Malay Peninsula.

"Perhaps they're saving you for the summing up. They're going to need thousands of lawyers on that day."

He shook his head. "You have to know somebody big in television to get booked as a defense lawyer on a talk show. My niece is a fellow who writes for David Letterman, and she said that they may be looking for someone to kid around with Dave on the 10 best ways to drive a white Bronco down the Santa Diabla Freeway."

The Fast-Changing Landscape of Global TV

At this point two key questions present themselves. What does the BBC's decision to accept advertising say, if anything, about the commercial future



But, advertising, it seems, has a broader attraction than helping state broadcasters out of a difficult situation: "People aren't really interested in

Vesey characterizes CNN's style as "a good first take on the news, an accurate primary source of information. . . . Television is the cheese-

amount of choice, though which of the delivery systems will prove most popular is difficult to say."

"Television is becoming a magazine stall or a bookshop," she said. "You will just go in and buy a book. The choice will be that enormous."

Victoria Sellers, the daughter of the late actor Peter Sellers, has been arrested in Los Angeles on suspicion of possessing and being under the influence of drugs. She was being held in lieu of \$10,000 bail.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
	F	C	F	C
Bangkok	30.85	24.18	31.51	23.77
Beijing	27.92	18.62	27.22	18.44
Hong Kong	25.94	18.78	27.12	18.44
Kuala Lumpur	31.98	22.32	31.88	22.71
Manila	31.98	22.32	31.88	22.71
Seoul	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Singapore	27.92	18.78	27.22	18.44
Taipei	25.94	18.78	27.12	18.44
Tokyo	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Yokohama	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Latin America				
Buenos Aires	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Caracas	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Lima	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Medellin	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Rio de Janeiro	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
Santiago	26.92	18.78	27.12	18.44
North America				
Atlanta	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Boston	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Chicago	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Dallas	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Denver	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Houston	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Los Angeles	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Memphis	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Minneapolis	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Miami	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
New York	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Philadelphia	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Pittsburgh	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Portland	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
San Francisco	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Seattle	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
St. Louis	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13
Washington	11.12	24.18	5.24	11.13

Parent: Mr. _____ Date: _____

Resort	Depth L	Mts. H	Rest. Pistes	Snow Pistes	Last Snow	Comments
Andorra						
Par de la Casa	85-100	Open	Open	Open	18	Most runs and pistes open
Soudeu	90-95	Good	Good	Open	18	Good snow; all warm pistes
Austria						
Ischgl	125-245	Good	Open	Open	26	12-41 hrs. from open; mostly
Kitzbühel	60-100	Good	Open	Open	26	49-54 hrs. from fresh snow
Dierlsberg	70-140	Good	Open	Open	26	51-54 hrs. from snow; excellent
Saalbach	70-145	Good	Open	Open	26	51-54 hrs. from snow; good
St. Anton	77-355	Good	Open	Open	26	Great snow; fast, excellent
Canada						
Lake Louise	90-100	Good	N 4	Open	21	All runs open; good snow
Whistler	95-255	Good	Open	Open	19	All runs good; some hardware
France						
Aloie d'Huez	110-260	Fair	Open	Open	24	62-74 hrs. from snow; winds
Les Arcs	115-240	Fair	Open	Open	24	61-74 hrs. from snow; good
Chamonix	60-250	Fair	Open	Open	24	51-54 hrs. from snow; mostly
Gourcheville	110-200	Fair	Open	Open	24	56-58 hrs. after slopes closed
Les Deux Alpes	80-200	Fair	Open	Open	24	61-66 hrs. from snow; problems
Val d'Isère	80-240	Fair	Open	Open	24	51-54 hrs. from snow; mostly
Méribel	80-220	Fair	Open	Open	24	61-66 hrs. from snow; mostly
La Plagne	80-200	Fair	Open	Open	24	62-66 hrs. from snow; problems
Serre Chevalier	160-240	Good	Open	Open	24	62-74 hrs. from snow; good
Val Thorens	70-210	Good	Open	Open	24	62-74 hrs. from snow; mostly
Val Tignes	130-210	Fair	Open	Open	24	61-66 hrs. from snow; mostly
Val Tourner	105-265	Good	Open	Open	24	62-74 hrs. from snow; mostly
Germany						
Garmisch	15-260	Good	Open	Open	26	12-38 hrs. after runs closed; some
Oberstdorf	35-150	Fair	Open	Open	24	21-24 hrs. after runs closed; no wind

Resort	Depth L	Min. Plates	Rea. Plates	Snow Sink	Last Sink	Comments
Izmit						
Borymo	39 105	Good	Open	Var	24/1 14 18 hrs.	Burnt at altitude
Carvinia	39 420	Good	Open	Var	24/1 20 31 hrs	open good skiing
Chelva	40 140	Good	Open	Var	23/1 25 40 hrs	open mainly good
Coumayeur	20 190	Good	N/A	Hwy 25/1		Showing above 1800m 12-25 hrs
Selva	40 60	Good	Open	Pkcd	23/1 47 70 hrs	and better than on
Sesistère	50 100	Good	Open	Pkcd	23/1	Good on well groomed runs
Merway						
Go	80 80	Good	Open	Pkcd	23/1	at 18 hrs open, good skiing
Spain						
Barcena Beret	110 140	Good	Open	Pkcd	18/1	"At this time and under good" cold"
Switzerland						
Arosa	80 150	Good	Open	Pkcd	25/1	At 18 hrs open, good skiing
Crans Montana	100 290	Fair	Open	Hwy 24/1		3-43 hrs open due to wind, snow
Davos	90 135	Good	Open	Pkcd	23/1	At 30 hrs, good skiing, fresh snow
Engelberg	95 140	Good	Open	Hwy 24/1		At 12 hrs, burn at 1700m
Klosters	70 150	Good	Open	Pkcd	25/1	At 23 hrs open, good skiing
St.Moritz	70 135	Good	Open	Var	25/1	At 14 hrs open, good skiing
Verbier	60 210	Fair	Open	Hwy 24/1		Many lifts on weather hot
Wengen	30 120	Good	Open	Pkcd	24/1	At 22 hrs open, good ski
Zermatt	75 585	Good	Open	Pkcd	25/1	53-72 hrs in Zermatt-Cervinia
U.S.						
Aspen	105 110	Good	Open	Pkcd	18/1	All 8 lifts open
Breckenridge	85 105	Good	Open	Pkcd	18/1	16-17 lifts open
Mammoth	270 450	Pkcd	Open	Pkcd	24/1	Some lifts on weather light, frost
Steamboat	120 145	Good	Open	Pkcd	24/1	At 30 hrs, good skiing
Telluride	120 130	Good	Open	Pkcd	18/1	At 10 hrs open
Vail	90 110	Good	Open	Pkcd	24/1	At 25 hrs open

Key: L/H Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes Min. Plates/Mountain above Pkcd Plate Run leading to resort village Air/Natural snow

Reported by the Ski Club of Great Britain

Key: L/L Depth in cm on lower and upper slopes. Mts. Plates/Mountainside poles. Res. Plates/Runs leading to resort village. Art./Artificial snow.
Reports supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain

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